

Say happy birthday with an AVIA SWISS WATCH

I.R.A. gunman kills soldier

Financial aid for Ulster homeless

ANOTHER soldier died last night at the hands of terrorists in Belfast's riot-torn Ardoyne. He fell wounded as shots rang out over a crowd of youths had confronted the troops and died soon afterwards. He is the 13th soldier to be killed in Ulster this year.

Twenty-four hours earlier the Provisionals, the breakaway I.R.A. movement, said that it would concentrate guerrilla tactics and the killing of soldiers. John Ly, who appeared in Friday's undercover Belfast conference said in Dublin yesterday that a major stage campaign was to be launched in English cities the Provisionals against targets already selected.

Along the tense border with the Irish Republic Army forced back a uniformed I.R.A. group advancing on vry. Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Primate of All and Cardinal Conway, denounced internment without trial, and spoke of "brutal treatment by security forces."

In London it was announced that a first payment of 3,000 is being made to relieve distress caused by the s. Priority will be given to rehousing the hundreds of families made homeless. The flood of refugees crossing border is now believed to exceed 12,000.

Murder 24 hours after threat

By IVAN BOWAN in BELFAST

NOTHER British soldier was shot dead in Belfast yesterday. It happened at about 5.30 p.m. when a crowd of youths gathered in Butler Street in the Ardoyne area.

Hot shots rang out and the soldier fell wounded. He died soon afterwards. Twenty-four hours earlier the Provisionals had threatened to shoot more troops.

On Friday, a man describing himself as the Provisional in the Ardoyne, told me a plan was to concentrate on guerrilla tactics, including the assassination of soldiers.

RIOT CONTROL
A soldier was helping in control when he was shot. Name and regiment have not been disclosed.

It was the third British soldier to be killed in Northern Ireland in the past week.

£500,000 grant for first step

By Our Political Staff

THE Government is providing £500,000 special aid for immediate relief and reconstruction in North Ireland. Priority will be given to rehousing hundreds of families in the riot-damaged areas of Belfast and Londonderry.

Geoffrey Johnson, Under-Secretary for Army, is flying to the States this week to alter anti-British feeling. The British Government's handling of the Ulster situation is being made him to be interviewed on television.

Mr. Manding, Home Secretary, has made it clear to the Northern Ireland Government that the £500,000 is an initial grant. More will be made available if needed.

An advisory committee, whose members will include representatives of the major voluntary organisations in Northern Ireland, is set up to help to administer the reconstruction scheme.

It is widely based. Taking into account the serious problem of homelessness, two Governments are discussing whether the Government of Northern Ireland can take any steps to increase still further the housing programme, a statement said.

One will be made available immediately to provide blankets, clothing and shelter for homeless. Aid will also be available to repair and rebuild damaged houses.

An advisory committee which will be "widely based" and include Protestants and Catholics, start work this week. It will include representatives from the Northern Ireland Council for Social Service, the North Council for Social Welfare in Londonderry, and the East Council for Social Welfare in Belfast.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 5

Threat to English towns

By GEORGE BURROWS in Dublin

JOHN KELLY, the Belfast fast man who figured in the Dublin arms trial, said in Dublin yesterday that a major sabotage campaign is to be launched in English cities by the I.R.A. Provisionals. Plans were already well advanced.

In an interview with the Dublin Evening Herald, he said that targets, some of them commercial, government and local authority installations, were already on a selected list.

The Provisionals were determined not to allow the campaign to degenerate into abortive street battles and "bombings" which marked the year 1969 in Britain.

WARNING TO BEAT

In the interview Kelly said the Provisionals gave warning that if British troops continued to be used to "terrorise" the Belfast nationalist population, the I.R.A. would take the present fight to British and mainland.

"They are ready to take the fight to the cities of London, Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester and indeed, all the major British cities."

Kelly said that Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Heath claimed already that the I.R.A. had been defeated.

When the I.R.A. lost its head—P.15.

Ulster: a way out; Jensen; and Editorial Comment—P.14.

Cardinal Conway speaks and other Ulster news.—Back Page.

He added: "Faulkner cannot defeat the I.R.A. when we still continue to accept to fight both the defensive and offensive role in the six-county area."

He warned British Army wives and mothers that their husbands and sons would continue to be killed on the streets of Belfast and Londonderry in an intensified Provisional I.R.A. campaign.

Kelly, who is a former chairman of Belfast Citizens' Defence Committee, was present at the I.R.A. Press conference in Belfast on Friday.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The official I.R.A. said at a press conference in Dublin it would not support any sabotage campaign, by the Provisionals, Catholic Guilding, quoted Chief of Staff of the Official I.R.A., was present with other leaders.

The officials said they would continue to support the call for civil disobedience in the North and would continue to defend people from the British Army.

"We will hold ourselves in readiness to go on the offensive against the British Army when necessary," it was said. "We want the continuation of the support of the people because they have backed up the I.R.A. and we do not want a campaign in isolation from them."

The Provisionals said at their own press conference in Dublin that they had infiltrated British Army intelligence in the North and knew every move the British were going to make.

PRINCESS IS 21 TODAY



Picture: Norman Parkinson

PRINCESS ANNE, 21 today, wearing an informal evening dress of green and white floral voile, in the gardens of Frogmore House, Windsor. On Tuesday she is to ride for the first time since her recent operation. Her mount will be Doublet, the horse that carried her to fifth place in the Badminton Horse Trials in April.

GERMANS TRAIN BRITISH CADETS

By DESMOND WETTERN, Naval Correspondent

THE West German Navy is now training British naval officers from Dartmouth. Five cadets, and five sub-lieutenants have just completed a fortnight on board the German sail training ship Gorch Fock (1,700 tons).

When the big barque, which was built in Germany in 1953, arrives at Dartmouth this month five more cadets and five sub-lieutenants will join her. The ship carries 140 cadets for training and is one of two sail-training ships in the West German Navy.

Little relevance
The last sail training ships in the Royal Navy paid off just after the turn of the century. For years there has been opposition among senior officers to any revival of sail training.

It was argued, and still is by many, that learning how to handle a large sailing ship was of little relevance for men who would never in their naval careers have anything to do with sailing vessels.

But in recent years the value of this form of training in building up self-confidence and providing a knowledge of seamanship that no other sort of ship can give has been widely recognised. Outside the Navy and even by some senior officers.

There are now several sail training ships under the British flag. The latest, the Sea Cadet Corps' Royalist (80 tons) was named by Princess Anne earlier this month.

Volunteer crew

Among the crew of the Royalist last week was the son of the captain of the Gorch Fock and two Royal Navy midshipmen who were volunteers on their summer leave.

In addition, the captain, Cdr. John Wheeler, is still serving in the Navy and when he retires in three months' time his salary

Russian author accuses police

THE Russian Nobel prize-winner, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, protested angrily yesterday to the Soviet security police chief over the beating up of a friend in the author's house.

Solzhenitsyn claimed in an open letter to the police chief that the men who attacked his friend were agents of the K.G.B. (State Security Committee).

The letter, made available to Western newsmen, said the friend, named as Alexander Gorlov, surprised about ten plain clothes men in Solzhenitsyn's tiny country cottage near Moscow in the author's absence.

It claimed that one man cried: "To the woods with him. Silence him." Solzhenitsyn went on: "They bound Gorlov, knocked him down, dragged him face down into the woods and beat him cruelly."

NAMES DEMANDED

He demanded that the State Security Committee chief, Yuri Andropov, publicly name the men, have them punished and explain the incident.

The vehemently-worded letter carried a postscript addressed to the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, in which Solzhenitsyn said he held Andropov personally responsible.

"I will expect an investigation if the government of the U.S.S.R. does not share in these actions of Minister Andropov," he adds.

Solzhenitsyn has been in official disgrace since late 1968 when he was ejected from the Writers' Union over his controversial books, most of which have found publishers only in non-Communist countries.

FACE INJURED

He was officially accused of blackening his country in his works, and he chose not to go to Stockholm last year for the Nobel Prize for fear the authorities would not let him back home.

In his letter he told Mr. Andropov: "For many years I have borne in silence the lawlessness of your employees: the inspection of all my correspondence, the confiscation of half of it... the tapping of telephone conversations... the placing of recording apparatus in my city apartment and garden plot... but after the raids yesterday I will no longer be silent."

He said Gorlov yelled as he was dragged to the woods. Neighbours stopped the group, but one plain clothes man showed a red identification card and the neighbours let them pass.

One of the men told Gorlov, whose face was damaged, according to Solzhenitsyn: "We are on a mission and on a mission we can do anything." Reuter.

Pensions plans on the way

By Our Political Staff

Government proposals for the revision of the State pension scheme will be outlined in a White Paper next month. The graduated pension system will be simplified and there will be new tax concessions for participation in occupational pension schemes.

About 12 million people are covered at present by occupational schemes. The Government wants to see this form of provision for retirement encouraged.

The White Paper is expected to outline a new pay-as-you-earn scheme to provide earnings-related pensions for self-employed workers.

Soccer starts with brawls

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Street brawls and violence marred the opening of the new football season yesterday. Despite strict anti-violence measures police had to make several arrests.

At Derby eight arrests were made and a policeman was hit on the head with a brick inside the ground. Street fighting broke out at Ibrox Park after the Scottish League Cup match between Rangers and Celtic.

Twenty Chelsea supporters were arrested after a Tube train was specially halted in a tunnel. It was found that many had not paid their fares.

Soccer—P.28.

LIONS WIN SERIES

British Lions drew the final international match against New Zealand 14-14 at Auckland yesterday and thus won the series 2-1, with one drawn. Lions are only the second team to beat New Zealand in a series in that country.

Report—P.26.

NIXON SPENDS WEEKEND IN FIGHT TO SAVE DOLLAR

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington

NEW battle lines in the fight for the dollar are being drawn up this weekend by President Nixon and his four senior economic advisers in the seclusion of the Presidential retreat at Camp David, near Washington.

White House sources said they were undertaking a "cosmic review" of the domestic and international developments which have shaken world confidence in the dollar and brought about for the first time the serious possibility that it will be devalued.

Mr. Nixon cancelled earlier engagements in order to meet the group. This is composed of:

Mr. John Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, who was on holiday in Texas when he was called to Camp David;

Mr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, an autonomous institution;

Mr. Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who arrived weighed down with statistical charts; and

Mr. George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Fluctuation plan

Also on hand was Mr. William Safire, a speech writer, which indicated that President Nixon may make a statement on the situation before long.

On the agenda for discussion are two important issues: the establishment of a wage-price review board and a scheme

Continued on Back Page, Col. 7

Swiss may revalue

By Our City Staff

Speculative fever in the foreign exchanges is at a high pitch this weekend as strong rumours that Switzerland may be forced to revalue the franc again, or float like the German mark.

The Swiss franc was revalued by seven per cent last May at the same time as the German mark and Dutch guilder started floating and the Austrian schilling was revalued.

The revaluation has failed to stem the flood of dollars now pouring into Switzerland, seeking a haven against a possible devaluation of the dollar. It is believed that the Swiss National Bank had to buy \$2,000 million last week.

Will they upvalue the pound—P.18

Official Forecast—Back Page.

Cricket hit

The race meeting at Rippon was called off and Wolverhampton was cancelled after some early races were run.

Six county cricket championship matches were called off because of heavy rain. They were Norths and India at Nottingham, Gloucestershire and Hampshire at Cheltenham, Leicester and Lancashire at Leicester, Yorkshire and Essex at Hull, Warwickshire and Worcestershire at Birmingham, and Northants and Derbyshire at Northampton.

The Fourth Division soccer match between Darlington and Gillingham at Darlington was off because the pitch was waterlogged.

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ULSTER BOMBS

(See this page)
Bombs exploded at Belfast Customs post and Cumnin Road club last night.

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Independent Bahrain plans new treaties

By RALPH IZZARD in Bahrain

SHEIKH ISA, ruler of Bahrain, declared his State independent yesterday in an announcement broadcast over the local radio at 1 p.m. Simultaneously Bahrain has applied

HUSSEIN GETS TOUGH

By JOHN BULLOCK in Beirut

NEW fighting along the Syrian-Jordan border was reported yesterday as King Hussein blandly presented a tough list of demands to Egyptian and Saudi Arabian mediators who had expected to find him in a conciliatory mood.

Jordanian armour has been deployed on the hills overlooking the border towns of Ramtha and Deraa. Artillery manned by tough Bedouin tribesmen was zeroed in on the main road crossing point ready for any Syrian move.

On the Syrian side, at least 30 tanks moved up during the night. It was also reported that Palestine Liberation Army units had been deployed.

BORDERS CLOSED

Syria and Iraq have both closed their borders with Jordan and banned all flights by Jordanian aircraft. To get round this prohibition the Royal Jordanian Airlines hoped to charter planes from the Lebanese Middle East Airlines.

This plan fell through, however, when the Palestine guerrilla forces threatened to take action against charter planes and Middle East Airlines suspended all flights from Beirut to Amman last night, therefore, Jordan was cut off from all contact with the Mediterranean.

King Hussein said: Jordan would have to continue to "conduct guerrilla activities in the country; the financial subsidies previously paid by Kuwait and Libya should be restored; the borders must be reopened and the Jordan Government should be recognised as sole authority for both banks of the Jordan River."

Anti-climax at Malta H.Q.

By Our Staff Correspondent in Valletta

There was an air of anti-climax at the N.A.T.O. naval headquarters in Malta yesterday as the 300 officers and other ranks prepared to leave the island at the behest of Mr. Mintoff, the Prime Minister. Most of them had known their days in Malta were numbered when Mr. Mintoff took office in June.

There are hopes that Mr. Mintoff will indicate tomorrow that he has accepted the joint British-N.A.T.O. financial offer of £8,500,000 a year as a basis for negotiating continued use of the island bases. The offer is much less than the £30 million he wanted but he can dress it up to look like a success.

Editorial Comment—P.14

Village walls up its popular priest



VILLAGERS at San Sossio, Southern Italy, guarding their church gate, barricaded with stones, behind which they imprisoned last week a relief priest, Don Egidio Siviglia (left). During his three months at San Sossio the parishioners took a liking to the priest, and would him in when they heard he was to leave. The Archbishop of Salerno is to consider letting him stay.



JEW'S RIOT OVER SABBATH

By JOHN WALLIS in Jerusalem

THE latest hostility between non-religious Jews and those religious zealots who do not even accept the State of Israel came into the open last night when police had to intervene to save the zealous.

Following their usual practice the zealous, called Natzeri Kartar or "Guardians of the City," set out from the Mea-Sherim religious quarter to shout "Sabbath violators" at motorists driving along the Jaffa road. They were particularly incensed by the bus company, which they claim, sends out buses before the Sabbath is over. More than 3,000 of the non-religious started jeering at about 400 zealous in their black suits and hats. Trouble started when the zealous threw a few stones and police riot squads went into action.

HATS TORN OFF

Some of them were chased by the crowd, who tore off their black hats and hung them into the air, an extraordinary sight in a Jewish city. Back in Mea-Sherim the zealous erected barricades, which police removed.

A bus provided for journalists was accompanied by two Jeep loads of police. On our first trip the bus was heavily stoned, and a Jeep had its windshield broken.

The passenger bus service which the company has to maintain to preserve its monopoly, or else face heavy fines had not resumed at a late hour.

JAZZ PLAYER MURDERED

King Curtis, 36, the jazz saxophonist, died yesterday after being stabbed in a fight on New York's West Side. At the time he was inspecting a building he owned.—U.P.

Gorton quits as party's No. 2

By Our Correspondent in Sydney

MR. JOHN GORTON, who was dismissed as Australian Defence Minister last week, announced yesterday he would resign as deputy leader of the Liberal party because it would be absurd to have a deputy leader who was not in the Cabinet. Making his announcement in the second of his articles being published in the Sydney Sunday Australian, he said he was not bitter at the loss of the Defence portfolio.

He would go on writing to defend himself against misleading attacks and if being removed from the Cabinet was the price he had to pay, that was the Prime Minister's prerogative.

Referring to reports that he might cross the floor of the House to defeat the Government, Mr. Gorton said he was not prepared to do this. When he had given the casting vote against himself as party leader he did it to help to hold the party together.

He would regard it as mean and petty now to bring down the Government just out of spite. Nor did he think any of his followers would try it.

Mr. Gorton claimed the right to write articles to defend himself against misleading accounts of his actions in Government and untruthful accounts of his relations with colleagues.

Book "biased"

He described Alan Reid's book "The Gorton Experiment" as biased and partisan and added: "What has happened is that a refutation of criticism by a journalist has been allowed to be built up into a crisis. There was never any need for there to be a crisis."

The rest of Mr. Gorton's article deals with events after the death of Mr. Holt, the former Prime Minister, and Mr. Gorton's policy on fixing prices for Australian crude oil which had been criticised by Mr. Reid.

Mr. Gorton received some oblique help in his arguments against Mr. Reid with the publication by the National Times yesterday a review by Mr. Gough Whitlam, the Labour party leader, in which he described Mr. Reid's book as a selective and trivial political polemic.

Nevertheless, Parliament meets for its Budget session on Tuesday with the Liberals at their weakest point for years and with Mr. Whitlam ready to force a no confidence motion which could give him a propaganda victory even if not a win in the division lobby.

It is indicative of the Liberals' weakness that with half a dozen candidates for the deputy leadership election on Wednesday, the favourite is Mr. Reginald Swartz, 60, the relatively obscure Minister for National Development, whose chief claim is that he is not ambitious to seize power.

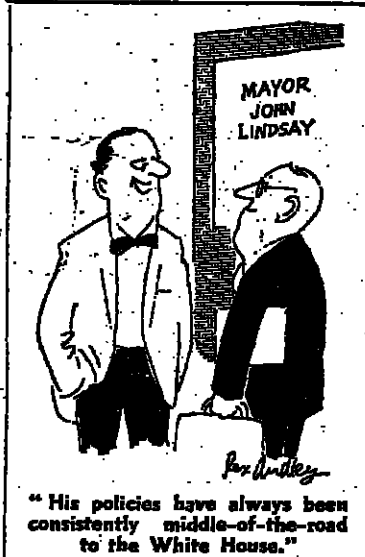
Canberra journalists knew Mr. Gorton had been dropped from the Defence Ministry before Thursday's official announcement, because they caught Miss Ainsley Gorton, 25, his attractive private secretary, red-eyed and crying.

In the essentially masculine world of Australian politics she has risen to a position where Mr. Reid, in his book, could describe Mr. Gorton's method of governing as preferring to talk about major matters of policy with Miss Gorton than with senior Cabinet men.

Personal feud

Miss Gorton, who is now going to write her own memoirs, has found herself in the centre of a personal feud since she became private secretary to Mr. Gorton when he became Australian Prime Minister. She was 21.

But it would be wrong to see her as the cause of last week's crisis, which is essentially the climax to personal feuding in Australia's governing Liberal party, which has never found stability since Sir Robert Menzies stepped down.



Servants of the Queen

THE Queen, who gave her Royal assent to the Industrial Relations Bill on August 5, is the only private employer to whom it does not apply.

The official servants of the Queen in the Civil Service are encompassed by the Act, but Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle cannot be classified as "agency shops" or "approved closed shops" under its provisions.

Nor can the 200 members of the Civil Service Society who work in these two establishments be accused of "unfair industrial practices."

They are in fact, Mr. Leslie Moody, deputy general-secretary of the society, tells me, the only workers in the country who can go on strike with impunity.

Household words

Miss Kathleen Edwards, the union official who looks after the Royal Household workers, does not think this will happen. The society is against the Act, but she feels that such benefits as it confers should be available to its members.

She is allowed to hold up to four branch meetings a year in Buckingham Palace and at Windsor, but feels that union representation is restricted, particularly with regard to disciplinary procedure.

Her main complaint is that she has to negotiate with officials at the Department of Employment and not directly with an officer in the Queen's Household, but she hopes that the spirit of the Act may bring reform, and that the Palace officials will observe the spirit rather than the letter of the Act.

It may well be so. Mr. R. D. Wood, Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, has ordered two copies of my colleague Peter Paterson's book, An Employer's Guide to the Industrial Relations Act, to be published next Tuesday.

In the present state of Royal finances he would hardly have expended £3-60 to no purpose.

Artist's dilemma

DAVID HOCKNEY's portrait of Sir David Webster, who died last May, will be shown to the public for the first time at the 25th of August and 26th of September. The artist's dilemma is that he did not know his sitter.

"Looking back, I consider I did a reasonable job, and Webster liked it," he says. "But the problems I had to sort out in doing it were not the kind of problems I really want to spend time on."

One of the minor problems was that Sir David tended to drop off to sleep during the sittings.

Guilty man?

IN his review, under the heading of *Guilty Men*—a reprint of the 1934 book by Gannon's "The British Press and Germany 1856-1939," in the Evening Standard last Tuesday, Michael Foot lambasted the press.

All the author had left out, he wrote, was "the sweat, the tears, the agony, the contortions of conscience which gripped Fleet Street."

He was referring, no doubt, to his own position, at the time, as chief leader writer on the Evening Standard, which strongly advocated the policy of appeasing Germany.

Party piece

AT an informal poolside lunch given by Mr. John Phillips, our Ambassador in Amman, the Jordanian Minister of Information, Adnan Abu-Ar-Dah, arrived a little late.

He was dressed in formal black with white shirt and fashionable tie. The other guests, the Ambassador were in shorts and shirts.

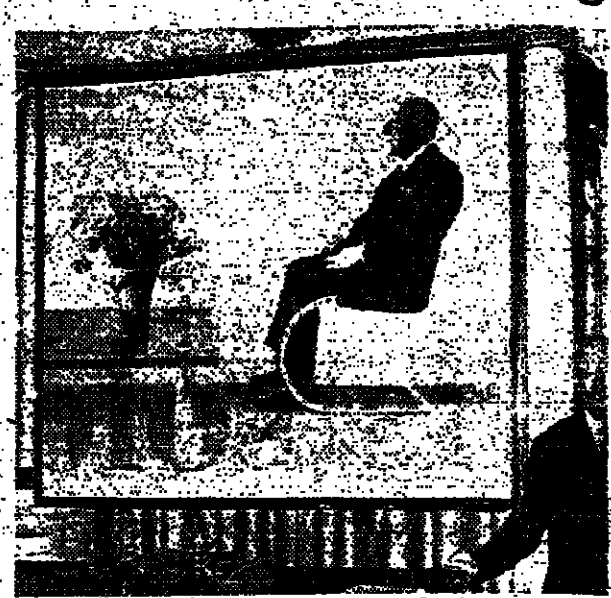
"Do make yourself comfortable, Minister," the Ambassador said, adding tactfully, "Don't be embarrassed, Minister, we all know you have to carry a gun."

The jacket came off to reveal an elegant revolver in a black holster and a very expensive and well-stocked cartridge belt.

Touch wood

SIR SHANE LESLIE, the Irish writer, who died on Friday night, was really a crooner and a very capable one, between the leprechaun and the Establishment. The former strain came out in his garb, which was usually rather an ill-fitting saffron kilt, and devotion which had something of the god Pan in it.

ALBANY at large



Sir David Webster, by Hockney.

at the Victoria & Albert Museum on Thursday.

The portrait was a present from the Friends of Covent Garden, the company, and staff, on his retirement from his post as General Administrator last summer. He was asked to choose his artist and he chose Hockney.

The artist was doubtful. He had never done a commissioned portrait, and only painted his friends, but Richard Bickle, the ballet critic, finally persuaded him. Sir David attended eight sittings at Hockney's Notting Hill house at the end of last year and beginning of this.

The artist found it difficult because he did not know his sitter.

"Looking back, I consider I did a reasonable job, and Webster liked it," he says. "But the problems I had to sort out in doing it were not the kind of problems I really want to spend time on."

One of the minor problems was that Sir David tended to drop off to sleep during the sittings.

Wig and pen

DISSENTION and acrimony are disturbing the civilian of the Garrick Club. Mr. Bernard Levin has put up for membership, lawyer members, or "Mafia" as they are called, those who are not of number, do not count.

They have not forgotten Levin's attack of late Lord Goddard.

The writers and journalists think it monstrous that one should be excluded stating his opinion how "it's last the trial" of them told me, "but different, I won't say his level."

Dog's life

TERRY VENABLES, Queens Park Ram, who played at the star the new soccer season yesterday at Loftus Road, Sheffield Wednesday, shortly be making his d as a novelist.

He has collaborated the Scottish novelist G. Williams on a soccer "draw," which Hodder Stoughton will publish: month.

Much of the book, particularly the vivid description of a footballer's life, are Venable's. Life off the pitch is not as Aston Martin clothes, and d techniques.

His description of dreaded "doggies," or sp which have been a reg part of recent training for season is harrowing. I are hated by the players, less in this novel, some whom finish up "like a p ing dog."

It is not surprising that Venables has decided that life of the literary man is him when he hangs up boots.

Sex appeal

A QANTAS advertisement in the English language newspaper, The News, Mexico City, reads:

"What are you doing sitting there? Take off in Europe there are women to every man. London they call 'birds,' in Moscow 'chicks.' But everywhere understand the international language of companionship and hospitality."

Over to Women's Lib?

Richard Benne

Kenneth Rose is also

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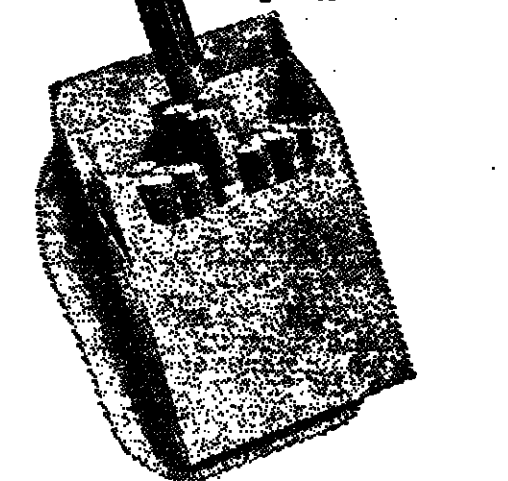
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Mujib well as trial opens

By a Special Correspondent in Karachi

SHEIKH Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistan leader, appeared to be in good health when his trial opened on Wednesday in Lyallpur, 80 miles north-west of Lahore.

The trial is being held in an improvised room in one of the several circuit houses in the city intended exclusively for visiting heads of Punjab Government departments.

An official statement issued last Monday had said the trial would commence on Wednesday. The proceedings would be secret and the accused would be permitted proper facilities under law with the right to engage defence counsel, who must be Pakistani.

When the trial began as planned and adjourned on Friday for two days it was not considered necessary by the Government to announce the fact, which was already public

knowledge in Lyallpur.

The three-member special military court is said to be presided over by a brigadier.

Sheikh Mujib appeared under police escort. He was dressed in characteristic style, wearing a white shirt and baggy trousers—called "Punjabi pyjamas"—a black waistcoat and round black-rimmed glasses.

His slightly grey monstache seemed trimmed and his full crop of hair was well combed. An informant said he had been given the highest class treatment under detention as he was a political prisoner not yet proved guilty.

His blood pressure had been normal throughout the period of detention and his weight was steady at about 200 lb. Sheikh Mujib is charged "with waging

war against Pakistan" and "other charges."

Prosecuting counsel opened with a statement explaining the constitution of the special court to try the accused, who "has escalated the mandate for autonomy into one for secession" in a conspiracy with India to bring about Pakistan's disintegration through establishing a separate "Bangla Desh."

CONSPIRACY CASE

Owing to the complete secrecy in which the trial is being held it is almost impossible to ascertain what the "other charges" are but it is a foregone conclusion that the Agartala conspiracy case has formed the main charge to establish that Sheikh Mujib waged war against Pakistan.

Former President Ayub Khan had put him on trial and seven witnesses had testified to his alleged complicity with India to bring about East Pakistan's secession. The trial was inconclusive and the case was withdrawn in March, 1969, in the wake of the mass upsurge against President Ayub's 11 years of authoritarian rule.

All the political parties of Left and Right who had been summoned to a round table conference to resolve the constitutional deadlock had insisted on Sheikh Mujib's participation.

An official statement said the alleged conspiracy was first hatched in 1964, but was not until 1967 that the "conspirators" met Indian intelligence officers in Agartala.

They met, it said, to discuss plans for the supply of Indian money and arms and co-ordinated action of cutting sea and air routes linking East and West Pakistan "to help the accused to seize power."

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Warning against soft water

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A LETTER is to be sent to all medical officers of health warning them that increased use of soft water may cause more coronary deaths. The warning comes from Dr. Margaret Crawford, who last week published a study on the subject.

POTATO SURPLUS DUMPED

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent

MORE than half a million tons of potatoes left in last year's harvest are dumped down disused shafts and destroyed chemically. The wastage has been condemned by critics as "a terrible situation".



NOT DISIT BISH RIVER

Dr. Crawford has intervened, the backing of the Potato Marketing Board the charity is to find a use for the potatoes, in powdered form, in where there is starvation. am has had detailed discussions with a leading potato processing company, Cadbury's, and is hoping to produce a potato flour which, with vitamins, could provide a balanced food.

This bid to save food may come too late. Many of hundreds of thousands of potatoes still left are going to rot. Oxfam's aim is to take some of the surplus delayed by the Poldaris.

Dr. Crawford said last night that the soft water had been shown to Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security. He had told her he would send a letter to local medical officers telling them that if asked by water companies, they should advise that medical evidence is against soft water.

The letter would say that "in the light of present knowledge there is not really a case for introducing the softening of water."

Dr. Crawford said more and more soft water is now being introduced as more surface water is taken from lakes or water companies artificially soften water because people prefer it.

Tricky problem

Dr. F. GRAY, our Medical Correspondent, writes: The problem is complicated because the death rate from heart disease is going up in men and down in women.

Dr. Crawford and her colleagues have, however, discovered that the changes in the rate are affected favourably where the water has been made harder and unfavourably where it has been made softer.

These studies were made over two six-year periods: 1948-54 and 1955-64. The average rise where the water had been hardened was eight per cent, and where it had been softened was 20 per cent. (Both figures for men).

Dairy farming plan flops

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A £210,000 dairy farming project, which included almost 100,000 of taxpayers' money in grants, has collapsed. The 600-acre unit known as a "Cotel," set up by one of the International Publishing Corporation's farming magazines, is up for sale by order of Lloyds Bank.

The bank, which is owed £90,000, appointed a receiver, Mr. J. H. D. Jones, to manage the unit in August last year. The project was given 12 months to recover, but has now failed.

In all £94,000 was contributed in grants by the Central Council for Horticulture and Agricultural Co-operation as the unit was run by the magazine, *Farmer's Weekly*, and four other farmers. It is unlikely any of this will be repaid. L.P.C. also invested £70,000.

Charles Diggs, an American Negro Congressman, Mr. Diggs is on a week-long fact-finding tour of South Africa.

£20,000 raid

SIX armed men got away with £20,000 in cash and stamps from a post office at Streatham Hill. Staff were overpowered but no one was reported hurt.

French H-bomb

FRENCH scientists detonated an experimental hydrogen bomb with a power of one megaton in the atmosphere above the region of Mururoa atoll in the French Pacific Islands. The explosion was the fifth and most powerful in the current series of French nuclear tests.

MELLISH, IN HAPPY MOOD, AT HIS SON'S WEDDING



Picture: Paul Armstrong

Laundry burnt in prison

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

THE laundry at Coldingley Prison, Bisleigh, Surrey, has been set on fire by prisoners revolting against the Home Office industrial contracting scheme. Damage estimated at £1,000, was caused.

Eight prisoners were confined to their cells for a week during a police investigation. Six have been transferred to other prisons, but no one has been charged.

The prisoners, who are paid an average weekly wage of £1.25, wanted to join the Municipal Workers' Union, have their insurance cards stamped and receive holiday pay when out of prison on parole.

They also revolted against cutting prices and causing unemployment outside the prison.

NO SET IN PRISONS

The Aylesbury Steam Laundry had to go into liquidation because Coldingley Prison took over its laundry contract for Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Bucks, throwing 90 people out of work.

The British Launderers' Association is fighting the expansion of prison industries because it is convinced the Home Office offers cut-rate contracts, despite official demands. The prisons do not pay Selective Employment Tax.

The fire brigade and police were called to the fire which began in a laundry bag. In five minutes the laundry would have been well alight.

One prisoner recently discharged from Coldingley said that all the workers' requests were refused by the prison authorities. A Home Office spokesman said the fire was deliberately started, but there were no disciplinary charges.

VOLUNTARY OVERTIME

He said the vast majority of prisoners at Coldingley were satisfied and did voluntary overtime after their working day from 8 a.m. to 5.10 p.m. with a 15-hour break for lunch. In a good week 35 tons of laundry were handled.

He said there was a factory committee and works committees on which the prison workers had full representation.

In the Commons last year Mr. Mark Carlsile, Home Office Under-Secretary, said prisons sought to charter the workers' price and accepted the same discipline as outside industry in making a tender.

£25,000 WINNER

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by bond number 575,639,119. The winner lives in Middlesex.

60 M.P.s to visit Market cities

By Our Political Staff

MORE than 60 M.P.s are to visit European centres before Parliament votes on Common Market entry in October.

ENVOY TO SOLVE ARRESTS MYSTERY

By PETER BIRKETT

THE wives of two British adventurers were anxiously awaiting news of their husbands last night as the Foreign Office sent an envoy to discover what had happened to the crew of their 620-ton salvage ship which went aground off Guinea on Friday.

Reports reaching London suggested that 11 of the crew of the 30-year-old ship *Salvager* had been marched ashore under an armed guard soon after the ship was beached at the mouth of the River Nunez, 100 miles from Guinea's capital Conakry.

The two husbands on board *Salvager* are Mr. Terry Connelly, 35, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, and his partner Mr. Steve Kingsley, 34, of E a s t o k e Avenue, Hayling Island, Hants. The pair are co-owners of a salvage firm called Ship Trail whose third partner, Mr. Frank



Topham, was home at Eastern Parade, Southsea, last night. The *Salvager*, formerly a pipe-laying ship, sailed from Southampton early in April for the Penang Straits in Malaysia where they had planned to make a salvage attempt on a sunken wartime German U-boat. The submarine is understood to contain mercury "worth a fortune."

Before Friday's incident *Salvager* had been dogged with two breakdowns, one off France, the other near Lisbon where she was forced to put in for repairs. Mr. Kingsley joined the ship in Sierra Leone.

Skipper's Mayday

News of the *Salvager's* grounding came in a Mayday message from her skipper asking ships to go to his aid. He reported by radio to Freetown, Sierra Leone that he was on board with six other men. Among these are believed to be Mr. Connelly and Mr. Kingsley.

The captain reported that the other 11 were marched away by militia men who had said that

the others might follow later. Last night the Foreign Office was still trying to unravel the affair. Mr. Richard Sande, a second secretary at the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal, flew to Conakry to find out what had happened.

Last night Mr. Connelly's wife was with her husband's parents, together with her two children. At her home in Hayling Island, Mr. Kingsley's wife also waited with her children. She said: "I am confident that Steve is all right but it is all very worrying."

State of hysteria

OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT writes: Britain has no Embassy in Guinea. Britain's interests are looked after by the mission in Senegal and no report has yet been received about the reason for the arrests. Guinea lives in a state of perpetual hysteria. In such an atmosphere any European is in danger of arrest. Militia men keep continual watch for strange vessels offshore.

Enlisting ban on former officer

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A FORMER Army officer, Mr. Julian Milton, 36, who was asked to resign his commission after an adverse report by his commanding officer, claimed yesterday that he was being victimised by the Ministry of Defence.

He said he has been stopped from enlisting in a local Territorial regiment as a private soldier. He has informed his M.P., Mr. Peter Emery (Cons. Hants), who is asking the Ministry to explain.

Mr. Milton was asked to resign from the Dorset Regiment in 1966 when he was serving in Germany as a subaltern.

His resignation followed allegations that he fell asleep on an exercise, passed a dishonoured cheque to an officers' mess, and fraternised with a German N.A.A.F.I. manager.

JUST HIGH SPIRITS

He claims that he has a complete answer to all the allegations. He insists that everything he may have done which caused his commanding officer to criticise him was through "youthful exuberance and irresponsibility as a 20-year-old just out of Sandhurst."

In February this year Mr. Milton applied to join the Wessex Volunteers at the regiment's headquarters in Butts Road, Exeter, Devon. He began training and went to camp with the regiment's E company as a private. He was paid for his work with the regiment.

Two months later he was told that the Army records department had refused to accept him as a private.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday: "If an officer is called upon to resign his commission it does not mean that the man is barred from applying to re-enlist in either the Territorials or the Regular Army."

APPLICATIONS FAIL

Mr. Milton has fought tenaciously to clear his name. But his numerous appeals to the Queen, the Army Council and the Ministry have all failed, so have applications to join other regiments, the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy.

He said at his home in Marley Road, Withycombe Raleigh, near Exmouth, Devon, yesterday: "I feel that I have had the roughest possible treatment by the Ministry of Defence. Getting a job has been almost impossible because I can get no Army reference."

Mr. Milton claims that the only reason he was not finally enlisted with the Wessex Regiment was because the Army records department would not permit it.

ONCE WEATHERSEAL'S IN ...FORGET WHAT'S OUT



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NEWS ROUND-UP Channel tunnel ruling in 1972

PEYTON, Minister for Transport Industries, has assured Mr. Costain, Conservative M.P. for Folkestone, a decision on the Channel tunnel will be made by next year.

Land in the area is unbecome of "Channel". Now it is hoped that one will become Britain's outlet to the Common countries.

Costain said last night: stone would be in a situation with London more than an hour away (in, and this is not much more than two hours away).

carpet for Banda

ASTINGS BANDA, President of Malawi, tomorrow is the first African Head of State to visit South Africa. I receive a 21-gun salute in Johannesburg for my visit during which he has discussions with Mr. South Africa's Prime Minister.

miners absent

in absenteeism by Britain's 300,000 miners in back two million to million tons of "lost" output this year. At present mining at 17-65 per cent last 19-23 per cent last

WRIT AGAINST BELLISARIO

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Mr. Raymond Bellisario, the photographer who has issued a private summons against the Earl of Snowdon, is being sued for possession of his home at 38 Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth, Mr. Bellisario, specialist in candid shots of the Royal Family.

A writ claiming "delivery up of land and buildings" has been issued against Mr. Bellisario and his wife, Desiree, by the London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd., of 50 Finsbury Square, Islington.

ISLE OF MAN
Gem of the British Isles

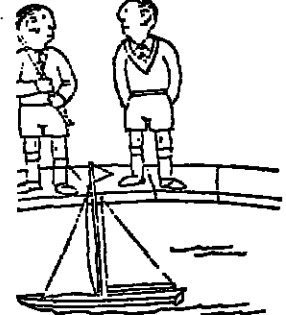
DAY MORNING WITH Mandrake Getting ready to invade Africa

3 young British volunteer force is getting for its annual migration. Some of them gathered White Hart Lane last just down the road from the Tottenham stadium, for a briefing session — jeans, beards, sun-smocks, the paraphernalia of the eternal student. A year Voluntary Service Overseas, which handles or cent. of the British army, will send 1,100 young people to work in developing countries, as nurses, technicians, or (not so many) as V.S.O. would like to attract the manual worker) and a school-leavers.

rule is that extroverts go, introverts to Asia — as of camouflage it works.

usual term of service is one and two years, in concept fits in remarkably with student idealism and lack of specific ambition.

Illustration by EDNEY



It's not how you can feel around in crises without an on-ship-to-shore telephone link.

igger in woodpile

ER a couple of days of "cratination" the B.B.C. just done a very smart down, and possibly the danger of a nation under the Race Act.

story began when my sue Ian Walter happened to see an advertisement in "the" for "a rigger" to work at the B.B.C.'s new studio. An odd place to use for steel riggers—but more intriguing were the "must be a British and a permanent resident United Kingdom"—some- apparently not thought of for would-be prob- uita players, secretaries, the other appointments Corporation has on offer.

so?" he asked a B.B.C. man, who, after thought- ulation, gave the reply: all very straightforward. Advertisement came from engineering division.

the past they have found their advertisements in the "r" which has a wide ion overseas — have a lot of answers from particularly the United They have to reply the applicant must come interview and have a work and this form of words seem applying."

ued by the thought of riggers in Chicago and eagerly awaiting the of the latest edition of "r" to see what oppor- there were for them the B.B.C. in Glasgow at a week, Ian Walter put further: "Don't you same sort of replies musicians, secretaries, "om, your world wide hip."

it's the engineering ements that attract ingering people got per- from the Race Relations to use that form of

to the Race Rela- Board, whose spokes- id: "I certainly can- d anyone who has hat advice. In fact the who advise employers advertisements say they y would not have done r is it likely, since the elations Act lays down s unlawful to advertise a discriminates on grounds colour, national or ethnic

the bell now firmly back Corporation's court the

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MAYTAG



Learning to be a young volunteer: organised games will be all part of the fun on wet afternoons in darkest Ovamboland.

roads, and camps on about social inequality in Johannesburg.

In the Southern Nigeria lecture, a man in checked trousers from the British Council, official aunt to all volunteers, describes a typical day at a boys' secondary school—up at 5.30 a.m., prayers, clean baths, work, meal, work, prayers, and so on—something like that. "We are not sure how many Nigerians there are," he says, cheerfully. "They lie like mad whenever there's a census." It is pleasantly unscientific. His graduate class shuffle and light cigarettes. Not bored, but a bit blasé.

One girl en route for Nigeria protests strongly, anticipating

Kicking up the star dust

"THANK God," said Hildegarda Knief, "that the Hollywood of the 1950s has disappeared entirely."

Miss Knief, now 45, happily married and the mother of a three-year-old daughter, has a book, "The Gift Horse," about her life in Hollywood and elsewhere coming out here on September 20. (Andre Deutsch, £2.50).

"It was a marshmallow world," she told my colleague Robert Hutchinson in an interview at her home near St. Moritz in Eastern Switzerland.

Miss Knief reserves her deepest scorn for the female gossip columns, which dominated Hollywood's tabloid society and who could ruin brilliant careers with a simple swipe of a pen. "Women like that made it possible for Lizabeth Bergman to be banished," and anybody who wasn't a Joe McCarthy adduct was immediately suspect. I wasn't important enough for them to bother with."

Sally, Miss Knief had had a tough time before the ever-went to Hollywood. When the Russians reached Berlin she followed her lover, a Nazi film director, to the front, disguised as a soldier. Captured and interned in a Russian prisoner-of-war camp, she managed to escape, and later moved on to a starring role in Germany's first post-war film. Finally she arrived in America, "A 22-year-old girl who hadn't realised, because there was never a chance to see anything except war-torn Berlin, that there was



Hildegarda Knief: the full treatment for Hollywood tycoons.

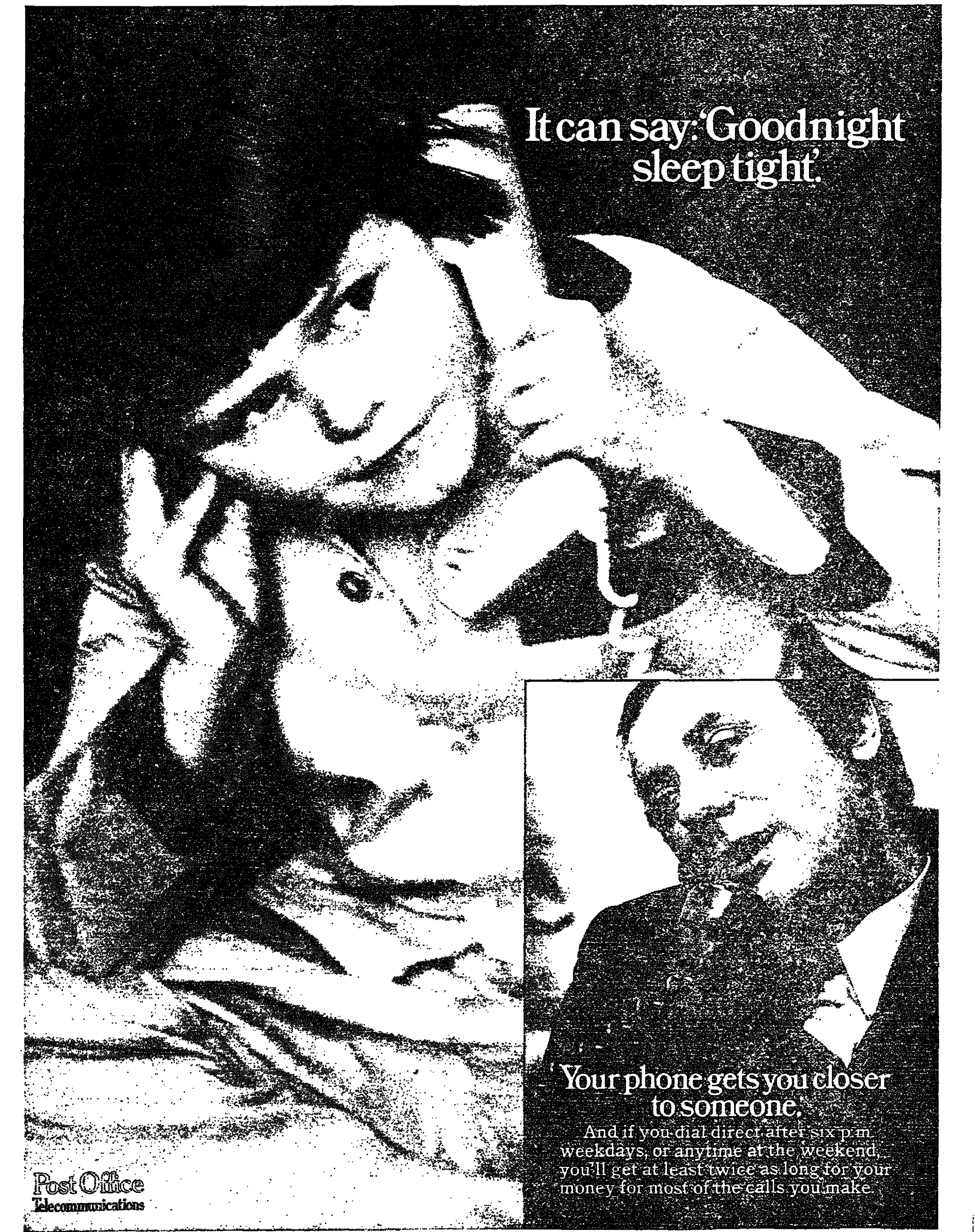
a tremendous resentment to everything German," as she put it.

The object of "The Gift Horse," Miss Knief said, is not to unveil the woes and problems of a successful movie actress, but to write about "a generation that was caught in the war. They were children when Hitler appeared on the scene, were nearly grown-up when Hitler finally disappeared and the war was over, and yet were held responsible for all that happened in Hitler's Germany."

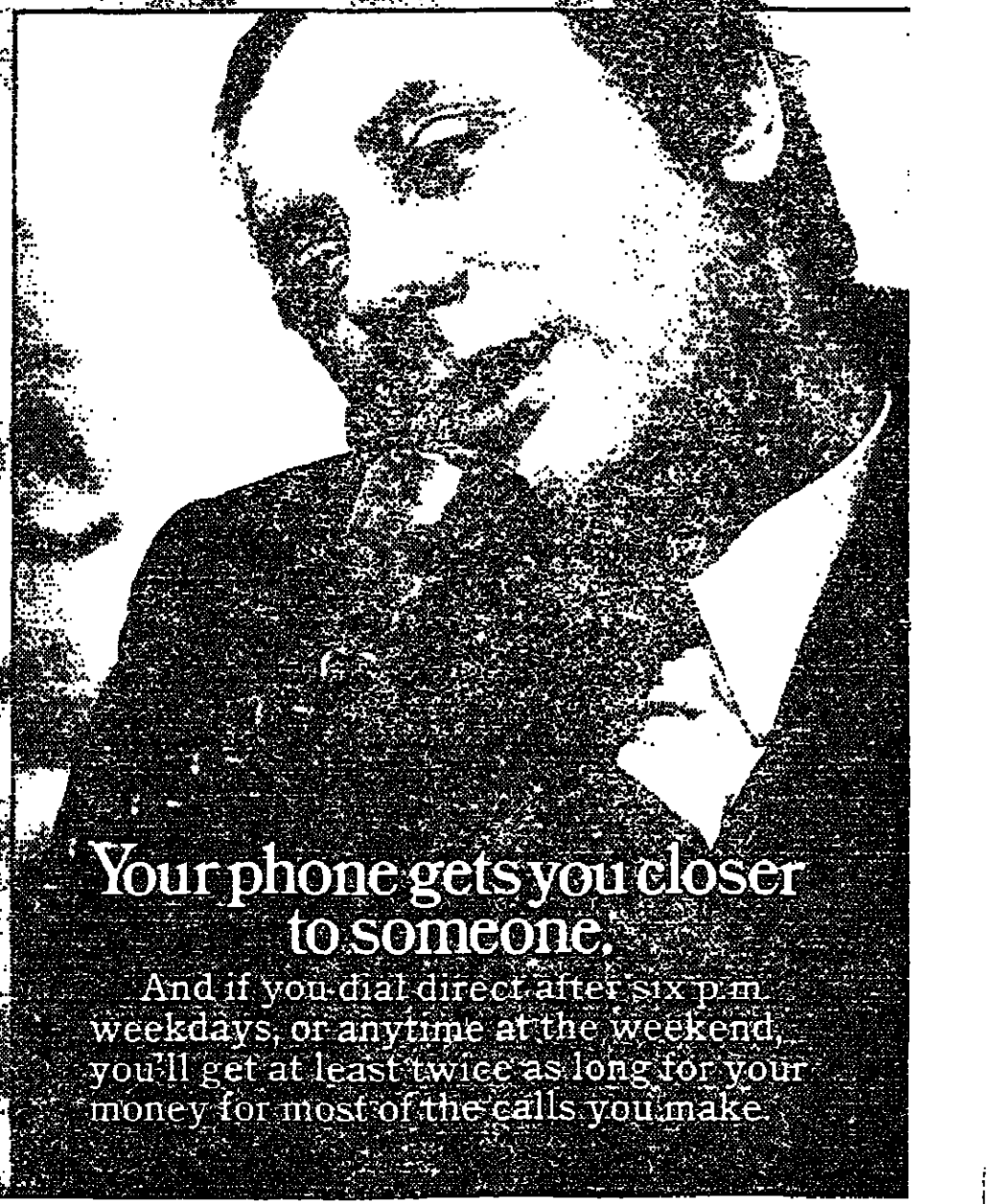
It was a generation, she said, "confronted with tremendous resentment in the truest forms and in the most peculiar shades."

Miss Knief took a year and a half to finish her book and described it as if she had gone through a hair-raising psycho-analysis experience. The process, she admits, produced "a kind of schizophrenic thing."

Apparently she mastered the kind of schizophrenia which readers really enjoy. The book—three extracts from which will start appearing in the "Daily Telegraph Magazine" on Friday—has sold 400,000 hardcover copies in Germany alone, and three weeks after release in the United States the publishers have rushed it into a second printing, with more than 30,000 copies already sold.



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Volume III of the life of Sir Winston Churchill

by Martin Gilbert

From 1915 "What about the Dardanelles?" became the principal question Churchill was insistent, called upon to answer; he was widely accused of having been responsible for the lingering disaster of Gallipoli.

The extract presented here is culled from a mass of new material revealing the pressures which affected Churchill's actions, and the considerations beyond his control which shaped Government policy. This shows that he did not, and could not, act alone.

BY the end of October, 1914, Churchill's position had become critical. Many newspapers were beginning to describe his conduct of the war at sea as a succession of disasters. The escape of the German battle-cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, to Turkey, the loss of three British cruisers, the Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir, the attempt to prolong the siege of Antwerp, the failure to track down the German raider Emden in the Indian Ocean, and finally the loss of the dreadnought Audacious led many journalists to doubt whether Churchill ought to remain as First Lord.

These criticisms were linked together in a general accusation that Churchill continually interfered with the conduct of Admiralty business, and that he had converted the once harmonious Admiralty Board into a mere platform for his own erratic exuberance.

Public confidence in the Navy was ebbing away. On October 19 Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, had written to Churchill that if two former First Sea Lords, Lord Fisher, who was 74, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson, who was 72 and had fought in the Crimean War, returned to the Admiralty, it would "make our country feel that our old spirit of the Navy was alive and come back".

Churchill seized upon this advice. He had long felt that Fisher's return as First Sea Lord would help to restore the nation's confidence in the conduct of naval affairs. He also felt that both Fisher and Wilson would support his activities with enthusiasm.

Churchill had a profound respect for Fisher's judgment, and felt a strong personal affection towards him. From the moment of their first meeting seven years before, Churchill had frequently sought his advice and companionship. On the first day of 1914 he had written to Fisher: "Contact with you is like breathing ozone to me." Churchill admired the old Admiral's lack of pomp, his sense of fun, and his total, obsessive, devotion to naval affairs.

"The others did not originate much," he wrote. In October, 1914, Churchill needed someone who would "originate much". Since the outbreak of war, the First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg, had been increasingly depressed by scurrilous attacks upon him in the Press because of his German birth. These attacks had been virulent and sustained, affecting his powers of work. He found it difficult to bear the daily strains of wartime administration.

The Prime Minister, Asquith, approved of Churchill's scheme to replace Prince Louis by Fisher. He himself had not found it easy to work with Prince Louis during Churchill's absence in Antwerp. "He has quite made up his mind that the time has come for a drastic change in his Board," Asquith wrote to Venetia Stanley. "Our poor blue-eyed German will have to go, and (as W says) he will be reinforced by 2 'Well-plucked chickens' of 74 & 72."

George V, however, was determined to refuse Fisher's nomination. His Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, told Asquith: "His Majesty knows the Navy and considers that the Service mistrusts Lord Fisher..." Stamfordham also pointed out that it was "stated that Lord Fisher had become aged; he talked and wrote much but his opinions changed from day to day". Stamfordham's account continued:

Lord S said the appointment of Lord Fisher would place the King in a very painful position as the Navy would think His Majesty should not have sanctioned it. The P.M. replied that he himself would be in an equally awkward position as the refusal of Lord F would mean the resignation of Mr. Churchill.

The King protests — but Asquith humours him

Churchill's threat of resignation failed to influence the King. Asquith was summoned to Buckingham Palace. After seeing the King he wrote to Venetia Stanley:

The resignation of Prince Louis is a fait accompli. It was a much more difficult job to persuade the Sovereign to consent to his being succeeded by Jacky Fisher. He gave me an exhaustive and really eloquent catalogue of the old man's crimes and defects, and thought that his appointment would be very badly received by the bulk of the Navy, and that he would be almost certain to get on badly with Winston. On the last point, I have some misgivings of my own, but Winston won't have anybody else. So I stuck to my guns, and the King (who behaved very nicely) gave a reluctant consent.

Asquith did not take the King's protest too seriously. Sovereigns, he informed Venetia Stanley, "have to be humoured and brought in".

On October 30 Fisher spent an hour with the King at Buckingham Palace. The visit was a success. "He seems as young as ever," the King recorded in his diary. Fisher and the King agreed to meet regularly once a week. "He is already a Court Favourite," Churchill wrote to Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary.

Churchill and Fisher embarked upon an intimate and constructive partnership. On November 1 Fisher wrote to Lord Escher:

SECRET
My beloved Friend,
Thanks for your dear letter! Isn't it fun being back? Some 4—d fools thought I was dead & buried. I am busy getting even with some of them! I did 22 hours work yesterday but 2 hours sleep not enough so I shall slow down SECRET The King said (I suppose disingenuously) that the job would kill

me. Winston was perfectly lovely in his instant reply:

"Sir, I cannot imagine a more glorious death!"
Wasn't that delicious? but burn please!
Yours for ever more
Fisher

Fisher brought a new energy into Admiralty business. "Let everyone be optimistic," he wrote to Jellicoe on November 17, "and shoot the pessimists!" "It's NOT numbers that tell, but GUNNERY!" he told Beatty on November 19; "Gunnery, gunnery, gunnery! All else is twaddle. Hit the target!" Fisher exulted in his new-found authority. On December 17 he again wrote to Escher:

SECRET
My beloved E,
... Everyone including the Prime Minister (with whom I was lunching yesterday & danced with his wife to a Moody & Sankey Hymn! SUCH A LOVELY VALENTINE!) consider I am Winston's facile dupe!

I am in the position of entering into a game of chess (against a good player) which has been begun by bloody fools!

Fisher's energy was impressive. But there were warning signs that it was an energy which might easily explode, for it was combined with a flood of threatened resignations, and a limitless, incautious correspondence which were to some a warning of a dangerous instability. The public confidence, and Churchill's own delight, were offset by a growing uneasiness among naval officers.

From a woman's diary: 'Winston's noisy mind'

There was 35 years' difference in age between Churchill and Fisher; and yet there seemed no issue in the wide spectrum of naval affairs on which they were not in harmony. "We were always very intimate & cordial," Churchill later wrote. "We worked together in the closest comradeship. ... Our compact was that neither did anything of importance without the other. On this basis, as I worked till about 12.30 and he began at 4 am—the Admiralty ran on a twenty hours day."

But even these two forceful personalities, confronted every day with unexpected problems, sudden crises and the need to make desperate decisions, could not withstand the strain indefinitely.

On November 30, 1914, Churchill celebrated his 40th birthday. That night Margot Asquith set down in her diary her reflections upon his career:

What is it that gives Winston his pre-eminence? It certainly is not his mind. I said long ago and with truth Winston has a noisy mind.

Certainly not his judgment—he is constantly very wrong indeed. Roughly speaking he is always wrong in his judgment about people. It is of course his courage and colour—his amazing mixture of industry and enterprise. ... He never shirks, hedges, or protects himself—although he thinks of himself protectively. He takes huge risks. He is at his very best just now; when others are shrivelled with grief—apprehensive, silent, irascible and self-conscious morally: Winston is intrepid, valorous, passionately keen and sympathetic, longing to be in the trenches—dreaming of war, big, buoyant, happy, even. It is very extraordinary, he is a born soldier. ...

By early October Churchill was convinced, as were most of his colleagues, that Turkey would in a short time join the Central Powers. But he did not fear Turkish participation in the war. For Churchill, the entry of Turkey into the war was of importance entirely because of the effect it could have upon the fortunes of the war in Europe. He was not alone in realising that the best method of persuading the Balkan States to join the Allies would be in alliance against their common and traditional enemy, the Turk. Such a combination would be important not because it would lead to the defeat of Turkey but because it would enable these Balkan States, once united and under the flag of the Allies, to move against Austria-Hungary.

Among Churchill's colleagues, Lloyd George was the most enthusiastic of the idea of the joint armies of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and even Montenegro, moving northwards to strike at the heart of the Habsburg Empire. With such a massive addition to Allied strength, threatening Austria from the south, there seemed little doubt that the war might be brought to an end within a year, if not sooner. Churchill believed that the best way of forcing the Balkan States to resolve their quarrels and join the Allies as a united bloc was for Britain to take an immediate initiative against Turkey, ideally at the Dardanelles.

On the morning of Thursday, October 29, the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, commanded by a German Admiral, Souchoon, but flying the Turkish flag, bombarded the Russian Black Sea ports of Odessa, Nikolayev and Sevastopol. Later that day Grey telegraphed to Mallet, the British Ambassador in Constantinople, that unless the Turks made "immediate reparation to Russia", he did not see how war could be avoided. On October 30 he sent an ultimatum to the Turks, demanding the dismissal of the German military and naval missions and the removal from the Goeben and Breslau of all German personnel within 12 hours.

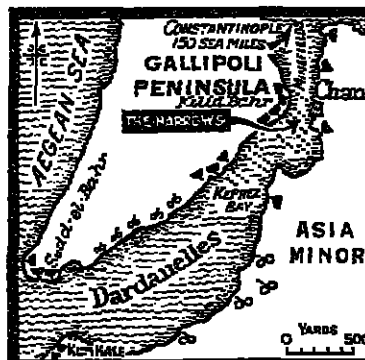
The next day, with the British "ultimatum" having expired at noon, Churchill felt free to take independent action. At five o'clock that afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Carden, commanding the British East Mediterranean Fleet: "Commence hostilities at once against Turkey." Carden made no immediate move; he had no instructions as to what he should do, nor had any plans been prepared in advance.

Secrets of the Dardanelles



February, 1915... the Dardanelles campaign already under criticism

PART 2: How Churchill and the man he called a 'well-plucked chicken' set off on the road to disaster



Two days later Churchill telegraphed, with Fisher's approval:

Without risking the ships demonstration is to be made by bombardment by your armoured ships and the two French battleships against the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles. ... Ships' guns should outrange older guns mounted in the forts.

On November 3 Carden's squadron bombarded the outer forts on either side of the Dardanelles for a period of ten minutes and at a range of slightly more than seven miles. A shot which hit the magazine of the fort at Sedd-el-Bahr destroyed almost all its heavy guns.

Admiralty critics of the bombardment, and also Lloyd George, later declared that it alerted the Turks, and caused them to move their main defences closer to Chanak, in the greater security of the Narrows. But no serious work was done on the Turkish fortifications between this initial bombardment and the Allied attack over four months later. The Dardanelles was so obvious a point of attack for any enemy wishing to crush Turkey that it did not need a brief Allied bombardment to stress the importance of defending this one sea access to Constantinople.

Turks agree to blow up their own stores

The German fortifications experts who had already arrived at the Dardanelles in September and October, 1914, had been sent for the specific purpose of strengthening its land defences. The principal Turkish problem was a severe shortage of guns, mines and ammunition; but even before the Allied bombardment of the outer forts the majority of all supplies reaching Turkey was sent direct to the Dardanelles. The installation of three torpedo tubes at Kilit Bahr was not the result of the bombardment of November 3, but of a suggestion which the head of the British naval mission, Admiral Limpus, had made to the Turks earlier in 1914.

In the steps leading to war the

Asquith wrote to Venetia Stanley on December 5, "is at present set on Turkey & Bulgaria, & he wants to organise a heroic adventure against Gallipoli and the Dardanelles; to which I am altogether opposed. ..."

★

THROUGHOUT November the military situation in Europe had grown daily worse for the Allies. The British succeeded in stabilising the front line at Ypres only at tremendous cost. In the East, Russia's swift initial advances were halted; at the Battle of Tannenberg at the end of August the Germans had asserted their overwhelming superiority. Towards the end of November the Austrians began an offensive against Serbia.

Churchill followed these depressing developments with apprehension. He too, cast about for some means of relieving the pressure on Russia. During December he resurrected from among the secret plans of the Admiralty one which had for many years been Fisher's favourite: a direct attack on Germany across the North Sea.

This plan was in five phases: first, seizure of the island of Borkum; second, using Borkum as a base, the invasion of Schleswig-Holstein; third, the occupation of the Kiel Canal and the winning of neutral Denmark to the Allied cause; fourth, a naval attack through Denmark and the Kiel Canal into the Baltic; and, finally, a military landing on the Pomeranian coast from which Allied troops would march the 100 miles to Berlin, supported by the Russians from the East. "The Baltic," he wrote to Fisher on December 22, 1914, "is the only theatre in which naval action can appreciably shorten the war."

Lloyd George was also searching for an alternative war zone. On January 1 Asquith informed Venetia Stanley that he had received long memoranda on the conduct of the war from both Churchill and Lloyd George. "They are both keen on a new objective & theatre as soon as our new troops are ready," he told her. "We, of course, for Borkum and the Baltic; LG for Salonika to join in with the Serbians, and for Syria!"

Russians appeal: Why the burden fell on Admirals

Lloyd George was not alone in reviving the idea of a possible attack on Turkey as a strategy capable of breaking the stalemate on the Western front. Hankey had also brooded upon the situation. In a detailed memorandum on December 28 Hankey, Secretary to the War Council, wrote: "Germany can perhaps be struck most effectively particularly through Turkey." The Balkan States, allied to Britain, would first defeat Turkey, then Austria.

Hankey's scheme for the defeat of two of the three powers with whom Britain was at war made a strong impression upon those who read it. It offered prospects of victory without enormous bloodshed, and in a short time, the clarity of Hankey's thought, the calm tone, and the lack of any special departmental or ministerial pleading, struck a new note of authority.

Before Asquith himself could produce a memorandum on the situation, events outside British control imposed their own pattern. On December 30 the Grand Duke Nicholas informed the Chief of the British Military Mission with the Russian Army that Turkish troops were seriously threatening the Russians in the Caucasus, and asked for British help in reducing the Turkish pressure.

Kitchener went to see Churchill. "Could we not, for instance," he asked, "make a demonstration at the Dardanelles?" Kitchener spoke of an entirely naval demonstration. But Churchill, doubting the possibility of anything but a combined naval and military assault, pressed Kitchener to find troops for the military side. Kitchener returned to the War Office, where he put Churchill's request to his advisers. But they were convinced that no extra soldiers were then available; every man was needed on the Western front.

Churchill and Kitchener were the only two Ministers, in a Cabinet of 24, authorised to plan and conduct all acts of war. Kitchener's insistence that the War Office could undertake no immediate military action threw the burden of responsibility upon the Admiralty. Under the pressure of the Russian appeal Churchill took up the very plan which until then he had believed to be impossible. A naval demonstration had to be made on Russia's behalf. Churchill summoned his Admiralty War Group. There was general pessimism, which he shared, about the feasibility of a purely naval attack.

No amount of correspondence within the confines of Whitehall could resolve the argument. All plans depended upon the view of the Admiral on the spot. On January 5, when Admiral Carden's telegram arrived, it surprised everyone at the Admiralty, including Churchill and Fisher. His telegram read: "I do not consider Dardanelles can be rushed. They might be forced by extended operations with large number of ships."

The War Council met that afternoon. At midnight Asquith sent Venetia Stanley a survey of current opinion. "We have now a lot of alternative objectives, (1) Schleswig (Winston) (2) Salonika or Dalmatia (Lloyd George—curiously enough, French in his letter to me suggests that we might send a diversion to help the Montenegrins) (3) Gallipoli & Constantinople (Kitchener) (4) Smyrna & Ephesus (F.E. [Smith] & others—I rather like this)."

The exchange of telegrams with Carden was the first tentative move towards a possible naval attack at the Dardanelles. By themselves, these telegrams decided nothing, and committed no one.

Meanwhile, on December 26, Fisher had protested to Churchill, to whom Kitchener had delegated the responsibility for defending London against



aerial attack, about the urgent need to London from Zeppelin raids. T. Zeppelins, Fisher asserted, were to raid the capital, each carrying of explosive. A single ton, he with alarm, "would completely the whole of the Admiralty building and 20 tons would cause a 'massacre' in the centre of London."

The only defence against danger, he declared, was for the Government to announce before that, if any bombs were dropped, reprisals would be taken by sh German prisoners of war. Ch paid no attention to this extraneous proposal. On January 4 Fisher again:

First Lord,
As this step has not been I must with great reluctance call relieved in my present official as First Sea Lord—because the Ad under present arrangements is responsible for the massacre suddenly upon and unprepared the Public.

Churchill replied on the same. The question of aerial defence one upon which you have any prof experience. The question of prisoners in reprisal for an aerial is not one for the Admiralty certainly not for you to decide Cabinet alone can settle such a

Fisher agreed to withdraw resignation. But the incident, gloom over Admiralty business, outbursts did not make Churchill's easy.

On January 7 Churchill assurance from the Prime Minister, no unnecessary offensive was launched on the Western front. are to remain on the defensive wrote, "Query ought we not to g a more comfortable, dry, habitat—even if we have to retire a few (Our troops are rotting)."

Kitchener saw only one p alternative outside the Western and appealed to his colleagues for support. "The Dardanelles," he "appeared to be the most s objective, as an attack here co made in co-operation with the Fl successful it would settle the Nea ern question; draw in Greece an haps, Bulgaria and Rumania release wheat and shipping now up in the Black Sea."

On January 12 a second tel from Admiral Carden reached Admiralty. Instead of posing ins able difficulties for a naval attack Dardanelles, he outlined what view constituted an entirely of means of breaking into the s Marmara by ships alone. He fe it might be possible to force th dardanelles in about a month.

The impact of Carden's pla immediate, its implications wide Navy could achieve by itself a stroke. The pressure on Russia co relieved. The British, without re troops from the Western front, turn the southern and weakest fl the Central Powers, and make it c that Greece, Bulgaria and Ru hasten to join the Allied cause.

Up to this moment Churchill doubted the possibility of forcin Dardanelles without troops. But i never doubted that, once the D elles were forced, naval power would suffice to encompass the defeat.

On January 15 the War Coun Asquith drafted its conclusions third of which read:

That the Admiralty should also p for a naval expedition in Febru bombard and take the Gallipoli peni with Constantinople as its objecti

Doubts arise about the Navy's rôle at Gallipoli

On February 3 a Turkish fort about 25,000 troops led by the fo Minister of Marine, Djemal P. crossed the Sinai Desert and rea the Suez Canal. Although they b bridging operations in order to the Canal, their attack was driver General Maxwell, the commande Egypt, estimated that over 400 T had been killed, and also a Ger officer.

In a counter-attack the British tured 400 Turkish prisoners, t machine-guns and 90 camels laden ammunition and stores, and during ensuing retreat over 2,000 Turks estimated to have been killed. British force lost 160 men, mc Indian troops. On February 7 a gram from Maxwell, which implied the Turks were not serious opponn was circulated to the members of War Council:

Numbers of Anatolian Turks of a quality well clothed, fed and equip are deserting. All say large num wish to desert from fourth Army Co and few wish to fight English or inv Egypt. They state officers are bad do not look after men, and also that intention is to retire... reorganise, come on again, but they do not th the men will follow.

During February doubts arose many minds as to the wisdom of purely naval attack. On February, Hankey sought out the Prime Minist who gave Venetia Stanley an acco of their conversation:

I have just been having a talk w Hankey, whose views are always w hearing. He thinks very strongly that

Continued on next page

WINEFRIDE JACKSON LOOKS AT THE PROSPECTS FACING PARIS DESIGNERS

New St Laurent line



Light in the Paris mood for checks and duffle coats is this three-piece Pierre Elegante. In multi-checked pure wool, the Oxford bags at £8, jacket £12 and duffle coat £13.50. Available from the Sydney department at Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford St., London, W.1.

THE immediate effect on the general public of St. Laurent's decision to design only ready-to-wear for his own boutiques (almost 40 throughout various cities) is probably minimal for the moment. But if any other leading Paris houses follow suit, it could mean an upheaval in the fashion world.

Admittedly, houses such as Dior, Givenchy, Cardin, have no plans to do so. They consider their haute couture business too important in prestige to give it up. In fact the success of Dior's autumn collection has meant full orders for the workrooms until September. But then Dior has a considerable clientele among the "Establishment" set and they don't want gimmick clothes so much as good-looking clothes.

One question now being asked is will international journalists pay additional visits to Paris outside the January-July couture collections simply to report on St. Laurent's ready-to-wear clothes? Is his fashion influence too important (as many people think) to go unrecorded? Time will show.

The money side of the top fashion designer's business is in the licensing of his name to all aspects of fashion from scent to stockings. For his name to have an impact he must keep in the public eye. Can St. Laurent do this with only his boutiques? Well, Mary Quant has done quite well without the aid of haute couture. So, therefore, can others.

to show his autumn collection in London's Planetarium on September 28 in aid of the N.S.P.C.C. Princess Margaret, President of the society, will be there. Tickets, £6 each, are limited to 500.

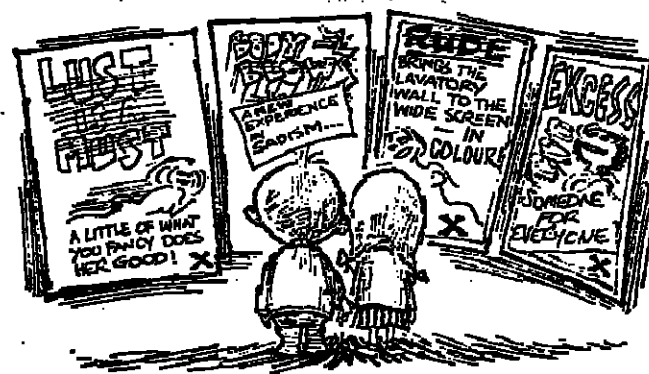
ONE selfishly bright spot in the world's present troubles is Britain's increasing export figures, a July trade surplus of £45m. And somewhere in this figure is the contribution of British fashion exports.

The Clothing Export Centre is currently preparing collections to be shown in Hamburg, Zurich, San Francisco and Kuwait. A cross-section capsule collection (including men's clothes) was shown on Thursday at the Savoy.

Greatest surprise, to me, was the number of mink coats specially included for Kuwait. Surely bikinis would be more suitable for that hot climate.

My informant looked at me pityingly. "Those wealthy sheikhs have such powerful air conditioning in their homes that the women need to wear the coats indoors." Mmmmm... maybe. Whatever the reason, the wealthy Kuwait wife buys a new fur coat each season, so I am told.

In Rome (Valentino) and in Paris (St. Laurent) I reported that one success would be the pleated turtleneck and black velvet jacket. Each varied the total effect but the waist length was the same. Now Selfridges have produced their version (right) with one of their classic skirts plus a velvet blazer. Blazer (£14-99) and skirt (£24-99) in Oxford St., W.1 from August 25.



Better deal for young film audiences

By CHRISTINE VERITY

THE first film festival to be held in this country specifically for children opens at the Mermaid Theatre in London tomorrow.

It is quite a significant event. Britain has been slow, and some would say negligent, in sponsoring films for the young. The constant diet of "X" certificate films at cinemas has meant that many parents just can't find a suitable film to take the family to. For a fortnight, at least, London mothers will have somewhere to take their children without a hint of unfrocked priests burning at the stake and adulterous suburban wives.

In the holidays, things are better. The larger cinemas bring back the favourite Disney and adventure films. But as one mother complained, there is little new material. "We have still to catch up with Beatrix Potter," she says, "but then we will be back again at 101 Dalmatians."

tributors concentrated on sensational subjects. Now everyone is fed up with sex films and gradually the family as cinemagoers should return.

Several historical films are being made. Adaptations of successful television series and new Disney productions are on the way. The reaction has set in.

But until we have a series of family films to choose from there are a few places, especially in London, where family entertainment is being taken seriously. The Paris Pullman Cinema (Drayton Gardens, S.W.10) shows "A" family films. The L.C.A. Young Cinema (The Mall, S.W.1) shows children's films on Sunday.

The National Film Theatre hopes to start a junior section following the success of their children's film shows on Sunday afternoons.

This is in direct response to requests from parents.

During the recent Moscow film festival a whole fortnight was devoted to children's films. Many of those present thought they were better than the adult films. Charming, with a rich grasp of fantasy and the child's world, they shame even Beatrix Potter as artistic achievements. Perhaps the chance of seeing some East European films at the Mermaid Festival—much of the best the Communist world has to offer—will bring film producers down more heavily on the side of children.

Two recent films for children, The Railway Children and The Aristocats, were great box-office successes. This has not gone unnoticed in the film industry. In America the edict has gone out: more family films, less emphasis on sex and violence.

But if the family feels deprived of suitable films it has only itself to blame. With the advent of television it deserted the local cinema and, in desperation to bring people back, the film dis-

COOKERY

August can need central heating

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

IT may be August but it certainly hasn't been very hot where I've been for the last couple of weeks. The days have been wet and dismal and the nights have had a really raw feel to them.

For something really warming, a good rich stew can make an appetising centerpiece to a meal. Retain a summer balance by starting with a light first course and finish with a pudding made from some of the delicious fresh fruit now in season.

Smoky Stuffed Eggs (4 servings)

A little cooked kipper left over from breakfast, some hard-boiled eggs, and, hey presto, a tasty first course.

6 hard-boiled eggs; 1 cooked kipper; 1 teaspoon lemon juice; 1 bunch watercress; 1 pint mayonnaise; lettuce leaves for garnishing.

Cut eggs in half, lengthwise, and remove yolks. Mash yolks to a smooth paste with one tablespoon of mayonnaise. Remove kipper bones and mince fish through the fine blades of a mincing machine. Beat together the minced kipper, egg yolk mixture and lemon juice.

Trim off stalks of the watercress and cook leaves in fast boiling, salted water for three minutes. Drain well and rub through a fine sieve. Leave to cool, then mix watercress purée into mayonnaise.

Fill egg whites with yolk mixture, place flat side down on a serving dish and surround with crisp lettuce leaves; mask with the mayonnaise and chill.

Serve with buttered brown bread and a tomato and onion salad if the eggs are for lunch.

Chilly-Bag Stew (4 servings)

In this dish, made with some extra French dressing and half a large tin of apricots, sweet and sour are combined to make an inexpensive stew with an unusual taste.

1 lb. stewing steak; 4 tablespoons olive oil; 1 tablespoon vinegar; 3 teaspoons

mustard; 2 green peppers; 1 onion; 1 small tin apricots; 1/2 pint red wine; salt and pepper; 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce.

Cut meat into one inch cubes. Discard cores and seeds of green peppers and cut flesh into thin strips. Peel and thinly slice onion.

Combine and heat in a fireproof casserole or stewpan, the olive oil, vinegar and mustard. Add meat and brown, on all sides, over a high heat. Add green peppers and onion, lower heat and cook until onion is transparent. Mix in apricots and juice, pour over enough red wine to cover the meat and season with salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Bring to the boil, cover and cook slowly for about two hours.

Nectarine Brûlée (6 servings)

1/2 pint double cream; 2 eggs (use whole eggs instead of only yolks); 1 tablespoon caster sugar; 2 drops vanilla essence; 4 nectarines; 2 tablespoons sugar; brown sugar.

Beat eggs until smooth. Heat cream in a double boiler until almost boiling and pour it over the eggs, beating hard as you pour (one of those three handed jobs). Return the mixture to the double boiler and add one tablespoon caster sugar. Beat over the hot water until the mixture is thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon. Remove from the heat, stir in vanilla essence and leave to cool.

Thinly slice nectarines and place them in the bottom of a shallow, fireproof baking dish, pour over the custard and leave in a refrigerator for at least four hours.

Cover the top of the set custard with a quarter of an inch thick layer of brown sugar. Smooth sugar level with a knife. Place the dish under a very hot grill until sugar melts and begins to bubble, turning the dish to brown evenly.

Return to the refrigerator and leave until the toffee-like crust has set firm.

PROFILE

Gallic view of Britain and the Market

By MARY BROGAN

ONE of the most often-expressed fears of anti-Marketters is that we are doomed, on joining, to losing our national identity. One person who considers this to be the least of our worries is Madame Eve Fournier, a journalist of long standing and at present the London correspondent for France-Soir.

"Frankly," she says, "since the Market began, the French have become, if anything, even more French. The only difference is that they travel more. They resent everything foreign, but they travel. But it hasn't really changed anything, because prejudices are the slowest things in the world to die and French chauvinism is, if possible, stronger than ever. They still think of the Germans as sausage eaters and the British as those who burned Joan of Arc."

This augurs well for our holding firmly to our own identity, without necessarily going to the length of sharing of the French as people who dealt us a nasty knock at the Battle of Hastings. As far as Madame Fournier is concerned, it would be a matter for deep regret if the British should change their character. Her life as a journalist has taken her to most places one can think of, including Poland, Israel, Iran and Scandinavia, and she views the world in a highly-informed, slightly amused and very tolerant way. Yet, she can say: "You British have kept a marvellous and unique grace of living which simply doesn't exist anywhere else."

With the present headlines from Northern Ireland, not to mention the Oz trial, we find this a somewhat startling statement, but Madame Fournier is a woman who says exactly what she means and she is convinced that we have held on to a style of living not to be found even in her own beloved France.

The foundation of her affection for Britain may lie in the year she spent as a language at Belper College in Derbyshire, where "because I was French I was supposed to be a great specialist in Love." The idea was erroneous but, as she recalls,



Madame Fournier: plus ça change. . . .

Picture by RICHARD COOTE

with what can only be called a grin, she wasn't going to admit to that.

She is at the moment happily settled in Chelsea and making frequent visits to France, so that she is in the best possible position for comparing life here and in the Six. "There's no doubt that things are cheaper here. I pay in London perhaps half of what I pay in Paris for food and for clothes. But the Market has certainly brought prosperity with it and, above all, a much greater choice and variety in the things you can buy."

"But people don't feel related to the Common Market; the whole thing is too remote. You don't feel it really if you're not directly involved in industry. I suppose the moment you actually feel European is when you cross a frontier without any need for passport."

"As for the idea that the British will stop being British—it's nonsense."

Certainly, she herself is the best possible example of how to be cosmopolitan without becoming detached from your own traditions. For all her wide travelling she is still unmistakably a Frenchwoman—though, to put it mildly, not a chauvinistic one.

There is one more lesson which we, with our apparent horror of speaking any tongue but our own, might learn from her. Her English would put many a native English speaker to shame.

SHOPPING AROUND



Weather or not

This wool jersey suit solves the problem of what to wear on days that turn out cooler or warmer than you thought. Smoothly styled and versatile, it's a free traveller. In subtle checks predominantly red, green, mid grey or mid brown. Sizes 10-18. £27.00. Order through the Simpson Postal Service.

Simpson

(Possibly) Ltd London W1A 0 0000

Instead of identity bracelets by metal rings, wear on each finger to spell out either Christian name or initials. Each ring, with an adjustable shank to suit any finger, costs 49p (p. & p. 10p each) from Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

SOFT SHADES FOR LIPSTICK

HELENA RUBINSTEIN have added to their Le Lipstick Range several slightly-pearlescent shades known as Elegants. In six soft shades, and a particularly creamy texture, they cost 80p each.

Sturdy, heavy glass jug has a pleasant, curvy shape and costs only £1.31 from Robert Jackson, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (P. & p. 45p). It is the ideal all-purpose container.

Pleasant addition to the Banquet Decorated Enamelware from Austria are four oven-to-table casseroles in a blue/green design on a white background. Stashed here are the 6in. (22-55), 7in. (22-81) and 8in. (23) sizes. There is also a 9in. size at £3.57. Available from London Electricity Board showrooms and also from the Eastern, South-Eastern and Yorkshire Electricity Boards.

YOGA BY DISC

THE successful television programme "Yoga for Health" is now followed by two L.P. records, the Yoga for Health Albums complete with line drawings of exercises. Obtainable by post only from Yoga for Health Albums, 9, Old Bond Street, London, W.1X 3DB, at the budget price of £1.95, plus 17p for post and package.

EASTERN DIVIDER

USEFUL alternative to the ordinary room divider or for use as a division between the kitchen and breakfast room/playroom is a flexible hanging screen of jointed bamboo. It measures 3ft. wide by 6ft. deep and costs £5.90 from Cucina, 8, Englands Lane, London, N.W.3. (P. & p. 30p.)

ADVERTISEMENT

Hints to Beautify Your Skin



By our Skin Care Consultant

THE precious moments you spend on your skin-care routine each day are wonderfully worthwhile in ensuring lasting good looks. Here are some special hints for cherishing, toning and beautifying your skin, indispensable beauty techniques that will spell success in giving a young-and-lovely lift to your complexion, no matter what your age.

A Lovely Lasting Bloom

DAMPER your skin every day with tropical moist oil to bring out a lovely, fresh bloom that never fades. Smooth oil of Ulay lightly over every inch of your complexion so that its beautifying properties can assist nature to maintain the natural oil and moisture balance of the skin. The Ulay oil not only helps tissues to keep young and pliant, but, used as a protective, skin-cherishing base beneath make-up, it will endow the skin with the very foundation of breath-taking beauty every woman desires.

A Beautiful Neck

A BEAUTIFUL face deserves a beautiful neck. . . routine toning is of immense value for it prevents the neck and throat from becoming slack and lined. Soak a pad of cotton wool in lemon Delph freshener and briskly pat both neck and throat in an upward and outward direction, whipping up the circulation so that sluggish skin cells are re-activated and any tendency to sallowness is corrected. Follow this with a smoothing of moist oil of Ulay to give the neck clear, smooth beauty.

A Beauty Face-Pack

YOU can derive excellent benefits from a home-administered face-pack, and this oatmeal beauty mask is ideal for banishing blackheads and stimulating tired, dull skin. Combine a quantity of fine oatmeal with a little lemon Delph freshener and mix into a thick paste. Spread this over your face and neck until you can feel a lovely glowing radiance. Next, smooth on a film of moist tropical oil of Ulay for added assurance that your complexion will maintain its smooth velvet-soft loveliness.

Summer Coolness

TO keep a radiant bloom to your complexion you must prevent the hot shiny look of summer skin with the cooling, toning effect of a lemon freshener. First clear the skin of traces of old make-up, then take a cotton-wool pad, soak well with the lemon Delph freshener and dab over the face and neck until you can feel a lovely glowing radiance. Next, smooth on a film of moist tropical oil of Ulay for added assurance that your complexion will maintain its smooth velvet-soft loveliness.

Shopping' appears on Pages 4 and 25

SEEDS OF SCANDAL

By NIGEL DENNIS

The Compleat Naturalist: A Life of Linnaeus by WILFRID BLUNT. Collins, £5.50.

Of the many curious things we discover in *Compleat Naturalist*, it is fact that in the 18th century certain Jewish sects believed that the apple of the Knowledge was really a banana. Can one be so impressed by this depiction of the modern book and the dazzling of Genesis?

It casts suddenly on the colium of Linnaeus, of whom this is a biography, was the sects in question, were the wrong tree. But own contribution to botany had much more shocking to contemporaries because it ed that plants were not at innocent little creatures had always been supposed.

Linnaeus came on the (1707-1778) plants were ed according to systems as that of de Tournefort, a consideration of the corolla. One cer- advantage of this method that it was such fun- petals, as de Tournefort, "frappent plus vive l'imagination."

was a pupil of de Tourne- and he decided that more were concerned propagation than imagination and who declared them to be sexually involved as plants, and people. The Valerian's essay was Linnaeus when he was still boy: on it he founded the hose system of sexual clas- which has left its on botany to the present

petals, but he said "the lar structure of the stamens still enticed my mind." As religious convictions were

equalled only by his vividly romantic imaginings, there came into botany a wave of passion that had never entered it before.

"Twenty males or more in the same bed with a female," he wrote happily of the poppy and the Indian, while as for the *Colymbia* family "the beds of the married occupy the disk and those of the concubines the circumference, the married females are barren and the concubines fertile." One small pink-flowered plant that he saw on a wet rock in Lapland with a new beside it, he compared to the blushing Andromeda held captive by a dragon.

William T. Stearns adds these details in a learned Appendix to "The Compleat Naturalist": he also tells us how worried even Goethe was about the effect this sort of botany might have on nice girls. To Linnaeus, the sexual habits of plants were merely another evidence of the great wonders worked by the Creator, but one far more and why a contemporary, the Bishop of Carlisle, felt that "nothing could equal the gross prudence of Linnaeus's mind."

In the illustrations to the main text, Wilfrid Blunt gives us a few charming examples of the effect of Linnaeus's botany on art. One engraving makes plants seem frightfully respectable by depicting them as Roman husband and matron. Another illustration, in vivid greens, shows the pinkest of apple falling darts of love into tropical vegetation.

The whole story is extremely funny. But it would probably

not seem so but for the char- acter behind it—Linnaeus him- self. The sciences have never produced a more bustling, industrious, enthusiastic savant, nor any more original mixture of arithmetical exactitude and romanticism. It was the arith- metical that made classification what it is today, but it was the sense of romance that supplied the excitement and the zeal.

Linnaeus never dreamt of stopping short at botany, though it was his favourite subject. He was a doctor of medicine and a zoologist as well as his life was spent happily mixing medicine, animals and plants. There was nothing he was not prepared to classify, from parrots and par- ley to Laplanders and lions. Nor was there any subject on which he was unable to give advice, or any statement made by others that he was not delighted to correct.

He "felt himself obliged to change or abolish more than half the names established by earlier authors"—which is no way to make oneself loved. He immortalised his most furious critic, Johann Sigesbeck, who rejected utterly the "loathsome harlotry" of the Linnaean system, by giving the name *Sigesbeckia* to a very "unpleasant, small-flowered weed." He went on to re-name the whole animal kingdom as well as one critic, he "considered himself as a second Adam."

Mr. Blunt suggests that he considered himself much more as a prose poet. When scientists accused Linnaeus of being a poet, he "considered himself as a second Adam."

lips tight, but Linnaeus's way of dismissing de Tournefort's petal system shows how much nicer it is to call poetry to one's aid.

"The actual petals of a flower contribute nothing to genera- tion, serving only as the bridal bed which the great Creator has so gloriously prepared, adorned with such precious bed- curtains, and perfumed with so many sweet scents in order that the bridegroom and bride may therein celebrate their nuptials with the greater solemnity."

We know today that petals, too, do their best to encourage generation, and Mr. Stearns gives in his Appendix the more serious shortcomings of Linnaeus's frank and happy method. It seems curious, too, that all the hard work should



"Three people displaying a copy of Linnaeus's 'Hortus Cliffortianus' by Jacob de Wit (1695-1754)." by Jacob de Wit (1695-1754).

be done by brides and bride- grooms, and not a word said for any bee.

Mr. Blunt believes that Linnaeus is "largely forgotten" today, at least in Britain (in Sweden "he is considered . . . as important as Shakespeare to the English"). If this is true, Mr. Blunt's book will be a valuable one because it is a fine labour of love that covers every aspect of Linnaeus's life, including his travels as a plant-hunter, his zoological studies and his numberless disputations. There are maps, drawings and many gorgeous colour- plates: it is all a splendid tribute to the man who was described as "the most com- plete naturalist the world has seen."

Skylark in a cage

By REBECCA WEST

The Marvellous Boy: the Life and Myth of Thomas Chatterton by LINDA KELLY. Weidenfeld, £2.75.

It is easy to forget Chatter- ton's poetry, and most of them have forgotten it. He was so young when he died that he had not yet devel- oped the content of his verse to the stage when it would lodge in his readers' minds among the cross-references of their other reading and their own experiences. So it slips out of memory, and one assumes it must have been unimportant and that his name lives only because of his early death.

Linda Kelly has written *The Marvellous Boy* to correct this assumption, and she succeeds. The quotations alone happily establish that Chatterton saw the world as if it had been newly minted for his pleasure, and taught the love of woman the best of all the toys in the terres- trial nursery.

Angels be wrought to be of neither kind, Angels alone from hot desire be free. There is a somewhat ever in the mind That without woman cannot stilled be.

The famous dirge from his play "Achilles" sounds as if it commemorated the first grief on earth. Only the simplest des- pises the formalised verse of the 18th century, but it must be said that the good as it is any time to hear a poet singing



THOMAS CHATTERTON. Canonised by the Romantics.

Gaelic poet as if he were the hottest of news.

Macpherson became a political thug, drew a secret pension from the Government, sat in the Commons for a rotten borough, had a house built for him in the Highlands by the Adam brothers, and was buried in Westminster Abbey a quarter of a century after Chatterton had been dumped in a parish shell in the graveyard adjoining Shoe Lane—in those days depressing by reason of a workhouse.

It is pleasant to read Mrs. Kelly's account of Chatterton's compensation, which she tells not only with scholarship and from a sound critical standpoint, not also with the sort of love for writers that old Zoo attendants have for their charges.

He has become a physiological constituent of the poet type, flowing through the blood and flashing through the nerves. He received the accolade of that great line of Wordsworth's: "That sleepless soul that perished in his pride." It has the defect of implying that Chatterton's poetry suggests that with any luck he would never have missed a night's sleep in his life, but is, all the same, a superbly accurate discovery.

Coleridge was an ardent devotee. Shelley, Keats, and Francis Thompson were among the faithful. But Chatterton himself would have enjoyed a lighter form of adoration that came his way in France. Alfred de Vigny wrote a silly play about him in which he gave him a mistress called Kitty Bell, who, on finding him dead, ministered to the somewhat ever in the mind of the audience by doing a magnificent back-flip from top to bottom of a staircase.

The last devotee was the strangest: Meyerstein the poet and novelist, a man of great gifts, whose reason could not gain more than a handful of admirers, and lived in closer and closer communion with Chatterton, whom he loved as if he were a living person.

This tale of an influence is told with sympathy and skill by Mrs. Kelly, whose only fault is that she does not tell us enough of what she knows. It is as if Mrs. Kelly suffered an unnecessary fear that she had been boring us: an unusual fault, springing no doubt from a charming trait of character, but tantalising to the reader.

In the wake of the Mayas

By STEPHEN GLISSOLD

The Heroic Triad by PAUL HORGAN. Heinemann, £5.50. **The Four Suns** by JACQUES SOUSTELLE. Deutsch, £2.75. **Mexico** by ROBERT MARETT. Thames & Hudson, £2.

EXICO'S fascination never palls. These three books—all well produced, already copious literature on its ethnology, history and politics are to be welcomed.

Horgan's book deals with land which was once an and now comprises the west of the United States. A pretentiously styled, The Heroic Triad, the author of the Pueblo, that of the Hispanic society which succeeded and the Anglo-Saxon layered on both by the Yankee ersmen.

story flows pleasantly, the Heroic Triad, which these essays are, but fails to convey the of the shock between differing cultures—the as resentment of the the Anglo-Saxon layered on both by the Yankee ersmen.

quest for the fabled Seven of Cibola brought them to the strange tenement villages of the Pueblo as.

quest Soustelle's The Four admirably translated by E. also a byproduct of a work. It is saved from a mere collection of occa-

sional pieces by the distinction of the author's mind, his acute observation of the Indians, and his sympathy for them, and by the precision, the disquieting pessimistic reflections which his researches sometimes prompt.

M. Soustelle worked among the forest-dwelling Lacandonas, a benighted and it might be thought—primitive community. But he believes "they are not primitives but decadents," being probably descended from the peasants who once formed the social base on which a caste of Maya astronomer-priests erected their temple-pyramids and their still more marvellous calen- drical system. A pathetic post- script indicates that they are now nearing extinction.

The chief attitude of the Otomi, the other tribe specially studied by M. Soustelle, seems to be their capacity for survival. 500,000 of them still live today in the cold uplands north of Mexico City, where they are drunkards and the worship of their ancient idols, and making



PORFIRIO DIAZ. Pre-Revolution Dictatorship.

Mexico's dominant political party and the 1938 expropriation of the foreign oil companies, which was a landmark in the development of Latin America's economic nationalism.

He does not disguise that there are still grave problems, such as the survival of large pockets of rural poverty and the need to revitalize the caucuses dominated party. He believes that the Government is tackling these in earnest, and that, on the whole, Mexico can take pride in a success story—an encouraging example for all developing countries approaching the "take-off" stage of development.

PROPHET'S DIARY

By FRANK MARCUS

Six Sundays in January by ARNOLD WESKER. Jonathan Cape, £1.95. **The Plays of Arnold Wesker** by GLENDA LEEMING AND SIMON TRAUSSLER. Gollancz, £2.

"I WAS reminded of the time I went to visit John Lennon to ask him whether he'd sign an appeal for funds for Centre Forty-two. Paul McCartney was there. I came armed with some Jewish biggles and garlic vortish. I thought we'd eat them together. His wife met us at the door; it was a strained arrival, she took the worst and biggles but we never saw them again. The gesture wasn't understood in that sad household. A year later they were divorced."

The extract is from a chronicle of a typical week, written for broadcasting on Stockholm radio. The author is, of course, Arnold Wesker. These few lines encapsulate many of the characteristics which both as a dramatist and as a public figure, have engendered idolatry and hostility in about equal measure.

There is his devotion to a good, if hopeless, cause; his generosity; the unceasing awareness of his Jewishness; the extraordinary importance attached to food (several of his plays have culinary titles); his insistence on turning prosaic, everyday events into rituals; his pretentiousness; his incomprehension, his inability to grasp the motives of other people's motives; and, finally, his total lack of a sense of the absurd.

The last sentence of the above quotation, a hilarious non sequitur, could be taken to imply that the Lennons' marriage broke up because of a failure to appreciate Jewish delicacies.

This diary, contained in Six

Sundays in January, a slim volume which includes also two short stories and a television play, is very entertaining. The fiction, much of which shows a compassionate understanding of lonely old women, is uneven. "Pools," a short story written in 1956, is the earliest and the best.

Here lies the crux of Wesker's talent. His plays, superficially examples of social realism, struck a deep chord and were praised to the skies. His later incursions into symbolism and self-consciousness were severely treated by the critics (regarded by Wesker as his mortal enemies).

In The Plays of Arnold Wesker, their assessment of his eight plays performed to date, Glenda Leeming and Simon Traussler try to stem the recent tide of adversity. Their commentaries on the plays are serious and unexcusable, but offer no exciting new illumination. Their comparison with Ibsen is dangerously irrelevant.

There are those who see in Wesker England's belated answer to Clifford Odets. I find that he has some affinities with Eugene O'Neill: a writer who utilised his early experiences by creating poetic realism, allowed himself to be side-tracked into symbolism, so that he could give the public posture of philosopher and prophet, and finally found the truth, tragically and valiantly, in himself.

Wesker's commitment, his lack of triviality, and his sharp eye for man in a social perspective, lend his plays an inestimable value. An unusual criticise him, but we need him.

COMIC-STRIP TRAGEDY

By JANICE ELLIOTT

PETER DE VRIES, Mrs. Wallop. Gollancz, £2. **ASA BABER, The Land of a Million Elephants**. Hutchinson, £1.75. **ERIC GLEN, Tolstoy Lives in 12N B9**. Weidenfeld, £1.75. **DENNIS WHEATLEY, The Ravishing of Lady Mary Ware**. Hutchinson, £2.

Elephant—loving, opium-smoking, south-east Asian, Chanda is old. For ten or 12 centuries everything went pretty well. Then along come Americans, Russians, British, French, North Vietnamese, Chinese and others set on playing with their nasty nuclear toys.

There is some good, black comedy on the subject of military bungling. Extinction threat- ens, but the Chandas retreat to the Plain of the Elephants and call upon their gentle gods, the pharaohs, to save them from their trickster's invisible sleeves. To tell what the tricks are would be giving the game away: enough to say that harmony falls, literally, from heaven.

Mr. Baber has written a book of curious, off-beat charm, which isn't half as naive as it sounds. If the simple style is childlike, then it is conceived by a very knowing child indeed, with a keen sense of ribald humour.

What is it all about? Be a beautiful person and reject military fuss? Ban the bomb? Too obvious. Keep one eye open for innocence, the other closed for wisdom? Take opium? Find your pet? Love elephants? Take your choice.

This inscrutable, interesting first novel stays in the mind, itching.

Somewhere, in an earlier novel, Peter De Vries talks about comedy as a cloak for tragedy. That is a theory which could be applied to his own work and to Asa Baber's. Eric Glen seems to be attempting the same thing and very nearly, but not quite brings it off.

Once over the hurdle of his this, Tolstoy Lives in 12N B9. Mr. Glen's first novel rumps along with young Tolstoy who, at night can't get his girl pregnant, can't live either up or down to the expectations of a society which is at once woolly-minded and ruthlessly com- puterised.

It is, in fact, a computer blunder which obliges Tolstoy to leave Vienna at 12. His father goes to gaol and his mother to a mental hospital so he is all alone, a figure of pathos in the wonderland of the West-



PETER DE VRIES. Wit behind the aphorisms.

grate with Napoleon and the Czar, makes the Scarlet Pimper- look like William the Fourth. It is not a bad thing to be very nice of him to make the French Ambassador drink hair oil but you can't be a good chap all the time.

Seriously, in spite of the impossible dialogue and the characterisation, I enjoyed this. All that bedding, all those sword thrusts and theatricals apart, Mr. Wheatley has a tireless, ultimately me- meric instinct for historical detail. The retreat from Moscow, the everyday practicalities of total exhaustion and survival (do you eat your mule or ride it?) make one feel it must have been exactly like that.

At this point I couldn't help wondering if within the best-seller there wasn't another kind of more less profitable, more valuable, struggling to get out.

Your kind of book?

We have just had great pleasure in publishing Muddie's Circulating Library and the Victorian Novel (£3.30), a well-documented study of the economics of the book trade and the mechanics of book distribu- tion in the Victorian era. Also in the Victorian era, we have produced a new edition, re-illustrated of Michael Harrison's In the Footsteps of Sherlock Holmes (£2.50), a standard topi- cal guide to Sher- lockian England. And there is also much Victorian as well as more recent material in Douglas Phillips-Birt's When Luxury Went to Sea (£2.75), a large pictorial survey.

More general history is headed by a new impression of that ever-popular little handbook, Eric R. Delderfield's Kings & Queens of England & Great Britain, papercovered at 45p, hard- back also available at 51-25.

DAVID & CHARLES, Newton Abbot, Devon

while a more specialist title which has given us great pleasure is Professor O A W Dikes The Roman Land Surveyors (£3.80), even dis- cussing town and country techniques in classical times.

Should you want to take to the woods, may we recom- mend our reprint, with an introduction by Mrs Dorothy Middleton, of Francis Galton's Art of Travel (£2.75), selling briskly and getting wide- spread praise for being not a Victorian period piece, but having surprising validity today, even though you will probably not be in danger of going into a cannibal's pot!

Finally, on the countryside front, we have a very useful legal handbook in Charles Fox's The Countryside and the Law (£2.50), while David P Costello's The Prairie World (£3.75) brings the rolling prairie and its natural history vividly to life.

They succeeded, but for months on end had to be batt- led not only against the Nationalist armies and provincial warlords, but were forced to endure incredible hardship. The ragged and sadly diminished legion arrived a year later at the

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MY FAMILY AND OTHER ANIMALS; BIRDS, BEASTS AND RELATIVES and now another hilarious slice in the life of the Durrell family from the Durrell diaries ranging from Corfu to Bournemouth and London to Sierra Leone.

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A brilliant and totally absorbing narrative which skillfully weaves together the lives of a dozen wholly disparate characters until they face common disaster in the Malayan jungle.

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The Compleat Naturalist

WILFRID BLUNT

A Life of Linnaeus

This distinguished and beautiful biography offers for the first time a complete story in words and pictures of one of the world's greatest Naturalists.

'Mr. Blunt's admirable biography, superbly illustrated, is clearly the fruit of much research' H. E. BATES, EVENING STANDARD £3-50

Carol Bostock

COLLINS

THEATRE **FRANK MARCUS**

A study in sadism . . . Richard Burton in "The Villain," reviewed here.

Monday September 27th at 7-30pm
ONE CONCERT ONLY
Creedence
Clearwater Bay

August, bloody August

TELEVISION ROSEMARY SAY

AUGUST, the cruellest month for TV budgets, not yet playing its usual role of stop-gap until the autumn days bring back the bonanza programmes. To a large extent it is due to the despatching of the autumnal programmes in Belfast, news bulletins which in previous years announced a new autumnal programme. The autumnal programmes are now being shown in the most terrible of all combat: the autumnal war.

Alongside scrupulously impartial photographs of dissenting armies, the young ladies of the autumnal war are shown in the most terrible of all combat: the autumnal war. The autumnal programmes are now being shown in the most terrible of all combat: the autumnal war.

praise the campy over that city's station as "something that Euston badly needs".

Once at Istanbul he declared himself exhausted and left us on the platform. This is the last journey in his present series. I hope that he will start up on his travels again before long.

Don Haworth's Tuesday documentary Flying Doctor (B.B.C.1) paid tribute to the under-staffed and poorly-financed medical service in the East African bush with particular reference to Michael Wood and his colleagues. The programme was a 600,000 miles of great beauty he came down to battle with disease and poverty on a scale that would deter any but the most dedicated.

There is little more to do than to praise the campy over that city's station as "something that Euston badly needs".

own-doubts and uncertainties or seen her working with her colleagues. As it was we were impressed by the formidable ability of one of the most powerful women in the world.

I was hoping for a good party comedy with LTV's second offering in the Armchair Theatre series. Heaven knows we needed it. Bill Macfivish's "Bargain Hunters" made its jokey point in the first few minutes and no amount of bolstering from Robert Lang as a Welsh antique dealer or to prove his worth in front of his young house-keeper could keep this slight take-going for an hour.

Dawn Addams and Dudley Foster are the villainous couple who think they have got a valuable painting for a song, and find themselves out-tricked. They fill in the time bickering over money and plotting revenge as disaster piles up around them. Easy watching maybe, but let us have a meatier comedy with such good actors available.

Philip Parker is on holiday.



The defeat of Telramund (Raimund Herincx) by the Stranger Knight (Alberto Remedios) in the new Sadler's Wells production of 'Lohengrin'.

EXTROVERT 'LOHENGRIIN'

MUSIC JEREMY NOBLE

IF Wagner had been picked off by a stray bullet in the abortive Saxon uprising of 1849, what should we say about Lohengrin today? The last, posthumously performed work of this brilliant young composer raised grand opera to new heights of ethical seriousness and psychological insight: how tragic that his career should have been cut short at the age of only 35.

Something of the sort, I suppose. Certainly it is hard to imagine a critic perceptive enough to deduce the nature of Wagner's later achievements from the evidence of his music up to and including "Lohengrin". What, for instance, could have foreseen that his concentration on the interior development of his characters would lead to such conspicuous economy in the rest of his musical as in "Siegfried", where a five-hour drama is supported by only eight singers (two of them invisible)?

Last Tuesday's Prom brought us the two outer acts of "Siegfried" as a welcome sample of Wagner's mature style. The vast spaces of the Albert Hall muffled the impact of the Scottish National Orchestra's playing under Alexander Gibson, but much of the singing was outstanding. Lord Parry's role, unfortunately, was a little flat. Vocal insecurity prevented him from holding the centre of his metaphorical stage as a Siegfried should. But David Ward's Wotan as a mixture of good and evil, and Heide Dornheim's a warmly human Brünnhilde, while Patricia Purcell's Erda and, above all, Francis Egerton's finely nuanced Mime showing us what fine inter-pretations have been built up north of the border.

Given a plausible amount of scenic effect and singing of such detailed intelligence as this, the "Ring" dramas are almost bound to come to life. But "Lohengrin" is another matter. Here Wagner's central concern is the conflict of good and evil, and doubt, personified in Elsa and Lohengrin, Ortrud and Telramund—is still caught in the trammels of history and spectacle. A producer cannot simply

Holidays at home

RADIO JOHN WOODFORDE

THE lot of freelance broadcasters is even harder than I thought. A well-known radio narrator and programme maker tells me that out of this large body of non-staff people, formerly fêted for the ideas they introduced from outside Broadcasting House, only three are now able to make a living from radio work.

Among the reasons for B.B.C.'s lack of funds with which to go on employing freelancers can be listed the abolition last April of the £1.25 radio licence payable by just over 1.4 million. It was said to be too troublesome to collect the money.

But taking into account administrative expenses, and assuming that only half of each licence payment is available for what it appears that Broadcasting House is voluntarily forgoing about £1 million a year—a sum which would provide the fees for a great deal of outside talent.

For all this, it must be admitted that the radio service laid on free is bright and useful. The planners are certainly to be congratulated

on the array of children's programmes during the current summer holidays.

Take the daily Story Time at 4.30 as an instance of intelligent change. No longer do we have to wait a week for the next instalment, for instead of readings from a different book every day of the week we now stay with one book until it is finished.

The All Electric Show with its jokes, competitions and ideas for things to do is a regular event on Tuesday mornings. I can't say it is perfect, but I believe it appeals to kids over 10. I am personally enthusiastic over Dial a Scientist, Wednesday mornings, an imaginative extension of the "Your Line" idea. Three of our favourite scientists (Patrick Moore is one of the regulars) gather in a studio and, under the cheerful direction of Paddy Peery, deal with a pre-arranged string of questions which we hear telephoned in by children.

Most of the questions are the sort grown-ups would really like to ask too. Do dogs dream? Couldn't we fire our dangerous rubbish into space? But if some question sounds silly at first, the impression is reversed on hearing the careful, interesting answers.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Lear and a sinner By T. S. Ferguson

Russell Hunter and his wife Caroline Blackiston haven't managed to get a job in the same theatre, but at least they'll be in the same festival next week, at Edinburgh. She'll be in the Prospect Theatre Company's "King Lear" in the refurbished Assembly Hall. He's in Jack Ronder's adaptation of James Hogg's "Confessions of a Justified Sinner" at the Lyceum.

This will be Edinburgh's 25th Festival, and the theatrical side of it is decidedly stronger than average. Besides "Lear" (Timothy West in the title part, Toby Robertson directing, there will be the Young Vic's production of "The Comedy of Errors" opening on the same night at the Haymarket Ice Rink (and I wouldn't have been surprised if the director, Frank Dunlop, had kept the ice in).

Visitors from abroad include the Bulandra Theatre from Budapest, which will present "Leonce and Lena" by Georg Buchner, the brilliant 19th century dramatist and medical student who died in his early twenties; he also wrote "Danton's Death", the National Theatre play so highly commended by Frank Marcus a couple of weeks ago.

DURING ITS forthcoming tour, the Prospect Theatre will be presenting the first plays of two new theatres: the Macbeth Theatre (Oct. 19) and the New Theatre (Oct. 21). It is also going to Leeds (Sept. 14), Norwich (Sept. 21), and Cambridge (Oct. 25). At Striding it will introduce the new production of "The Labour of Love", which will then run in harness with "Lear".

She's a former associate director of Shelter in London, a native of Southampton. "I moved up here because I love the place." She was brought in by Mr. Emmerson in his last days to raise funds, and funds have indeed been raised—not only from firms with local connections (Bainbridge, Fenwick, I.B.M. Computers, Procter and Gamble, Alcan), but by national outlets like Marks and Spencer.

It has set up a trust under the chairmanship of a local millionaire, Lord Stirling, and the trust will be benevolent dictator to say what the grand design will be," says Mrs. Willis. "To a large extent we're following Michael's pattern. It's a strange, but true, that we've approached local organisations and institutions for advice: for instance we asked the

BRIDGE The Flint way

R. A. Priddy

I HAVE received a number of inquiries about the Flint convention which is now used regularly in both rubber and competitive bridge. This useful convention was first introduced by British master, Jeremy Flint, in 1960 and covers the problem of very weak hands facing a 20-22 point opening bid of 2NT, or following the sequence 2♣-2♦-2NT.

In most systems any bid by responder in this situation is forcing to game, so weak but shapely hands either have to be passed or played at two high level. Flint reserves 3♣ as a special response over which the opener must bid 3♦ and should then pass any minimum suit bid by the responder. Take the following examples:

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SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

August 15, 1971

 133 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C4.
 TELEPHONE 01-553 4242.
 Classified Advertising: 01-553 3905.
 TELELEX 20874/516.

INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

NOT IN QUESTION

THERE can be little doubt that one of the prime causes of the recent flare-up of I.R.A. terrorism in Ulster, against which the British Army is now reacting so vigorously, was the growing belief that this country lacked the will to carry on the fight, and could be bullied by gunmen into precipitate withdrawal. Since the war, there has been much in the British colonial record to lend credence to this conclusion.

Let it now be clearly understood on both sides of the border that Ulster is not another colonial problem to be solved by abdication of British responsibility. However much we may wish that it were, and however strange, alien and distant the behaviour of the various factions may seem, there is, and can be, no question of Britain's getting out.

In this case, the I.R.A. are making the same mistake as Hitler: misjudging the British mood. The prospect of continuing guerrilla warfare in the streets of Belfast and Londonderry is certainly profoundly repugnant. But if needs be, it will be accepted.

Ulster is not another Cyprus, Aden or Malta. Ulstermen are part of the British people, as the Government has recognised by granting them £500,000 of immediate aid. This is not another case of maintaining unpopular colonial rule. It is a case of rising to a much more funda-

mental challenge: that of preserving the nation itself. To accept gun law in Ulster would be a humiliation that would call in question Britain's viability as a nation State with a will to survive. As such it is, quite literally, out of the question.

The qualities now needed are patience and resolve, since the months ahead—maybe even years ahead—are going to be costly and bloody. Conventional military authorities are always foolishly optimistic about the progress they are making in guerrilla warfare, as Brigadier Tickell almost certainly was on Friday when he announced that the hardcore of I.R.A. terrorists had been "virtually defeated". The fact that one of the leaders should have been able to meet the Press in Belfast under the Brigadier's very nose makes such a claim look singularly silly.

What needs to be made clear is that the British people are in for another period of blood, sweat and tears, with very little light at the end of a miserably long tunnel. The first priority is to defeat the I.R.A. With patience and resolve it can be done. What kind of a people do they think we are? The answer is plain. They think we are weak and irresolute.

Let us demonstrate once again that such an assumption is as false now as it has so often been in the past.

To the Point

Worse = Better

BY a paradox typical of N.A.T.O. policy to move its headquarters from the island has, if anything, improved the prospects for keeping Malta in the Western camp.

It gives Mr. Mintoff what he needs—something to boast about when the new Maltese Parliament meets for the first time tomorrow. And, always assuming that he eventually comes to terms with Britain and some of her N.A.T.O. partners on a purely bilateral basis, this does not rule out what the alliance needs—namely, a presence, however unofficial, on Mr. Mintoff's island.

It may be an odd way to do the book-keeping; but then, all that really matters is stopping Malta's books from sliding quite literally into the red.

Pray Stop It

THERE is an apocryphal story of an Evangelical vergar who noticed a woman on her knees in his church outside service time and told her: "You can't do that there 'ere." It is capped by last week's true one concerning officials of the borough of Slough. Finding that local Muslims were using a private house for their customary silent worship, they served them with an enforcement order under the Town and Country Planning Act. "It is true we have had no complaints," said Mr. John King, the borough engineer, "but we are concerned that this should be going on in a residential area."

Even more shocking activities have been known to go on in residential areas. "And some to Mecca turn to pray, and I toward thy bed, Yasmin."

Caveat Emptor

IT is not surprising that the proposal by Clarksons Holidays, one of the biggest package tour operators, that an independent arbitration scheme should be set up to investigate customers' complaints should have been greeted with a lack of enthusiasm by members of the industry. And they are surely right.

The public is legally and other-

wise entitled to expect that goods advertised for sale should conform to their description without having to have recourse to a third party between the seller and buyer, and in most cases they do so. The fact that a number of one firm's customers have admittedly had grounds for complaint about hotels or cruises is no sound reason for departing from this principle.

Fare Deal

IT is now clear that, despite the solitary objection lodged by the West German airline Lufthansa, 1972 is going to see great cuts in air fares with practically all the world's main carriers.

B.O.A.C. can take great credit for having flown far out in front all along in this campaign. But the charter companies and even the so-called "pirate" ticket agencies have also played their part.

It is they who have been reflecting the fair economic price for a journey by air. Having failed to beat them, the orthodox giants are now joining them.

Spare That Tree

"THE moan of doves in immemorial elms" was Tennyson's way of evoking the peace of the English countryside. Yet, though elms may be immortal, they are certainly not immortal. "Dutch disease," which can kill them in four weeks, has reached epidemic proportions in many areas.

We can only hope that the Forestry Commission finds an effective cure before the paintings of Constable cease to represent a typical English landscape.

Health Hazards

TO discourage the unwary, the Guinness Book of Records may expurgate itself of certain gastronomic feats, such as drinking beer while standing on one's head, swallowing live goldfish and eating large quantities of whelks and ravioli.

How sad, though, to darken this cheerful corner of literature with a self-inflicted ban. A happier solution would be to take a leaf out of the cigarette manufacturers' book and simply put a discreet tag on the dust-jacket: "Records can damage your health."

ULSTER: WAY OUT OF CHAOS

IMAGINE that refugees are streaming out of Strasbourg as a large part of the French Army shoot it out against pro-German freebooters supported from across the Rhine. Is it likely that in such circumstances either Britain or the Irish Republic would be preparing to join the Six?

It is necessary to draw such a far-fetched analogy to understand what is now happening in the British Isles. The question of Alsace-Lorraine has long been settled, but the Irish question has burst out again with a new ferocity, and with little apparent hope of a solution.

The reason is not far to seek. Man-made boundaries are necessarily negotiable, but the coast of Ireland is a part of nature. The vision of a reunited Ireland is irreconcilable with the Ulster Unionists' reliance upon the present constitutional order. In some distant future, perhaps, the Protestant settlers in the North will find it possible to integrate themselves with the original Irish and share with them their local privileges. Meanwhile the British Government has no alternative but to maintain the constitutional position by force, even though force alone cannot provide a solution.

The horror of present events in Northern Ireland finds the three Prime Ministers concerned hopelessly immobilised. They are like the firemen prevented by the mob from putting out the fires of Belfast.

Were Mr. Faulkner to appear to yield to the gunmen by granting further concessions to the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster he would be in danger of being supplanted by a more extreme Orangeman—possibly by Mr. Ian Paisley himself. This could be the final step to open civil war, leading to the retrogressive, barren and internationally perilous expedient of direct rule from Westminster.

But were Mr. Lynch, for his part, to co-operate wholeheartedly in containing the I.R.A. and adopt the policy of internment urged on him last week by the British Home Secretary, he too would be in political danger. It is a fixed

DOUGLAS BROWN contends that there may be a solution to the Irish question. When Ulster was born Westminster provided for a 'Council of Ireland' on which both sides of the border would be represented. Now is the time to implement it, he says

principle of Eire politics that the ultimate reunion of Ireland is an historical imperative. The Taoiseach, to his credit, has always maintained that this must never be achieved by force, but he is certainly not politically free even to appear to use force to prevent it.

Indeed, to maintain the pretence that he is Prime Minister of a nation that has only temporarily lost six of its 32 counties, he is obliged to pose as the natural protector of the suffering inhabitants of them all. His demand last Thursday for a completely new interim régime for Ulster, with equal communal representation on some sort of governing commission, was to Britain an impertinence but to him a political necessity. The fact that he felt

he had to make it knowing full well that its only effect would be to add fuel to the flames shows how little this essentially peace-loving man is in control of events.

But the British Prime Minister's problem is just as inhibiting. The troops now being sniped at in Belfast and Derry are fighting no imperialist war, and the quarrel in which, so far, they are ineffectual peacemakers is no concern of theirs. For two years they have been vainly trying to restore law and order in Ulster. Before very long, public opinion will assert itself in Great Britain too, and demand their recall.

"Ulster is an integral part of the United Kingdom." Those who keep repeating this constitutionally correct statement forget that by so doing they rob the expres-

sion "United Kingdom" of any but a legalistic meaning. The whole of Ireland was once an integral part of the United Kingdom; it is so no longer—through the use of force. Moreover Belfast today is in spirit as far removed from Nottingham as Saigon, say, is from Lyons.

This fact of politics does not, of course, get the British Government off the hook, or excuse them from resisting the terrorism now being committed under the Catholic banner. But let us return to our imaginary situation in Alsace. Were it a reality, either there would be no hope at all for Western Europe or President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt would be closeted together in the most far-reaching consultations.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Lynch,

apparently, do not plan to until the end of October, then there will be no representative of Stormont present. Lynch, by calling for the abolition of the Stormont régime, clearly ruled out direct negotiations with its leader, and is scarcely to be surprised that Faulkner has in turn declared no further attempt to deal constructively with the Dublin Government is possible. Three-power summit indeed! disturb the supporters of Irish Premiers. In the one would be regarded as a potential surrender of constitutional guarantees, and, in the other, betrayal of the dream of unity.

Yet neither constitutions dreams should be held sacrosanct on the slopes of an eruptive volcano. The first are expected to be tested by time, and second are still only aspirational. True statesmanship, even at eleventh hour, will seek a third manner of reconciling.

As it happens the means for doing this are at Enshrined in the British Act of half a century ago established semi-autonomous provinces. Northern Ireland lies a pro for a "Council of Ireland" which parties from both sides the Border would be represented. As contemplated it was to have legislative powers at first, but innocent English hoped that, v passions had cooled, certain such powers would be freely transferred to it by the Dail and Stormont, until embryonic federal parliament the whole of Ireland came peacefully into existence.

Passions never did cool and proposal was never put into effect. But its implementation remains technically possible. Before British troops are withdrawing, a full-scale civil war breaks out before Stormont is suspended and Britain and Eire, on the of joining the Common Market, are driven into open enmity, possibility should at least be explored.

It would be a way out of burning building, even if, in panic, few may as yet have not the "Exit" sign. An all-Council could be at once a sign of unity and a guarantee of the Among the rights, of course, of the Protestant Union to escape Roman Catholic domination in such social fields as education, divorce, contracts and censorship. These suits could only come under control when the Stormont government was convinced that Catholic Hierarchy in the Stormont fire from modern secularism, had finally lost its power to determine social legislation.

Britain may be unable influence events in Rhodesia, she still has 12,500 troops on its soil, representing a much bigger military force than the Republic possesses. Mr. Faulkner depends on them, and even Dublin Government, fearful of I.R.A. cuckoo in its nest, would this stage tremble somewhat they were to go.

Here, surely, lies Great Britain's opportunity for a determined diplomacy. If we hold the ring by all means, we can, until the shooting stops, let us hold it to some abiding purpose, so that our very imperialism act helps to repay a debt of centuries to our neighbours.



Limousine Liberal's swerve

From DAVID ADAMSON in Washington.

DID Mayor John Lindsay of New York really undergo political conversion on a mountain top near Sundance, Utah, or did he, as the cynics claim, suddenly realise that the only political opening still available to him was the Democratic Presidential nomination?

The convert's public relations staff notwithstanding, the cynics may be right, except that the change from Republican to Democrat, announced last week, was not sudden: it had a sort of glacial inevitability. Two years ago it was clear that the handsome Mayor, who will be 50 in November, had a choice of attempting to go straight up the ladder or falling straight down it. Defeated in the Republican primary, he stood for Mayor of New York in 1969 as the Liberal party's candidate. The "Limousine Liberal," as he was snidely dubbed by his Democratic opponent, scraped home with 42 per cent of the vote in a three-cornered fight.

Perhaps mere mayors cannot be fairly blamed for the state of America's more troubled cities, but there are plenty of unfair souls in the Republican and Democratic parties ready to pin the responsibility for rising crime, urban blight, huge welfare rolls and the growth of New York's bureaucracy on Mayor Lindsay. As a result, his chances of re-election in 1973 must be rated as slim indeed.

Like all good Presidential candidates, he is preserving a coy ambiguity of intention over his objective. He'll go out and sniff the air, shake hands with Democratic chairmen in the states and see how things are before he makes up his mind. However, the

timing of his conversion—or apostasy, depending on which side you are on—indicates that the Oregon primary next spring is on his list. He had to be a Democrat before September 15 to be eligible for it. California is another likely primary for him, and so is Florida.

Grandson of an English brick manufacturer from the Isle of Wight, rich, son of an investment banker and a product of Yale, Mayor Lindsay is almost as much a member of the East coast establishment as anyone can be. And is that an asset? There are a great many in the Democratic party who believe that Wasps (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) are out this decade and other species are in. Whatever the type, though, they will make towards the political centre, clutching "Scammon and Wattenberg's" "The Real Majority" (sub-titled "An extraordinary examination of the American electorate") to their chests.

Mayor Lindsay sees himself as a rallying point, someone who can draw moderates from both parties into a new coalition. "This at long last must be a time for realignment," he said in his statement announcing he had enrolled in the Democratic party. "Progressive Republicans, Independents and Democrats must stand together in fighting for common goals. We must join together freely instead of struggling vainly against each other in the net of party alignment."

The response to this yodel across the valley has been a loud tinkling of ice. With six, possibly seven, would-be Democratic Pres-

idents in the running few party chiefs want yet another. Besides, he's a newcomer (and a "turncoat" too, suggested one local chairman). "We believe in the right of redemption," said Senator Henry Jackson, of Washington, who as a presidential hopeful himself is keeping a sharp eye on the Mayor. "But if you join the church on one Sunday you can't expect to be chairman of the board of deacons the following Sunday."

Senator George McGovern, the Dakota dove, delivered a particularly nasty thrust: "I hope he enjoys Miami Beach again," he said, referring to two things: first, that Miami is where the Democratic nominating convention will be held next year, and secondly that it was at the Republican Convention there in 1968 that Mayor Lindsay seconded the nomination of Vice-President Spiro Agnew. "Perhaps," the Senator went on measuring the distance trodden by the Mayor since 1968, "he'll nominate me next year."

But despite the chilliness and the open hostility to Mayor Lindsay, there is an itching doubt about him in Democratic minds. Could he sweep California against Nixon in an election? How will the women voters react to those good looks? And the millions of newly-enrolled young voters (what will they do)? And New York State? Would there be a sudden surge of loyalty that would confound those who say he will merely splinter the party?

They yearn, many of the party leaders, for another Kennedy, but know in their heart of hearts that that era ended with Chappaquiddick. Senator Edward Kennedy might win California and some of the other primaries, but at the last count few would support a candidate who would turn the election into a discussion of his moral fitness for office.

Lindsay has much the same sort of attraction as the Kennedys had: an Ivy League millionaire's confident liberalism, the look of a healthy, non-intellectual aristocrat. He may have sponsored Spiro, you can almost hear them arguing, but didn't he make amends for that by endorsing the Democratic Arthur Goldberg, ex-U.N. Ambassador and trades union lawyer, when Goldberg fought Nelson Rockefeller for the New York governorship last year?

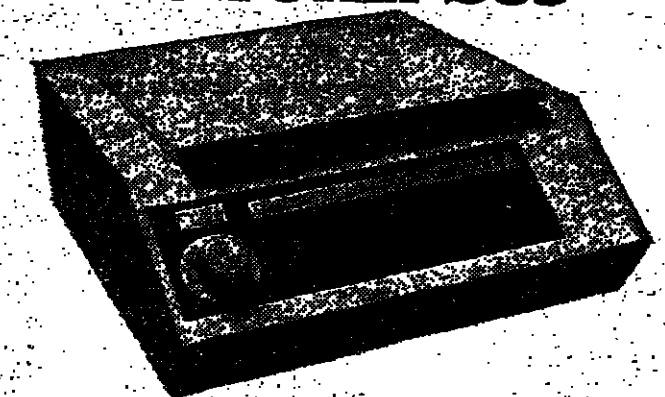
Even if the pros and cons are weighed and found to balance, there is still something that is likely to topple the scales. It can be described as a lack of stuffiness, a hollowiness that the observer senses in the Mayor. The unkind epithets cling to him: "pretty boy," "destiny's tot" and "the white knight."

When he became Mayor of New York in 1966 one of his first actions was to rescue a portrait of Mayor La Guardia from the City Hall cellars and install it, together with one of the Mayor's old desks, in his office. In 1936 La Guardia, like Lindsay, abandoned the Republican party because he felt it could no longer accommodate his liberalism. It may

have been an act of unwitting or knowing symbolism on Lindsay's part: but either way, one wonders why he took so long to let his true convictions emerge. The Republican party has, despite some hesitations and retreats, moved leftwards not rightwards since 1966.

He may, of course, despite the handicaps, win the Democrats' hearts but if one had to make a prediction it would be that the most interesting struggle next year will be between Senator Edmund Muskie, the acknowledged Democratic front runner, and Senator Henry Jackson, a darling of the trade unions who comprises a formidable mixture of conservatism in foreign affairs and liberalism in domestic ones. And a final but not very original prediction: Mayor Lindsay will end up by lowering his sights and running against the Republicans for the governorship of New York State in 1974.

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Those restless, human cargoes

By PETER CLAYTON

IF that couple who made love in front of the other passengers on board an airliner recently had only been able to wait until tomorrow, they might have claimed that they were simply marking, in their own way, the tenth anniversary of airborne entertainment.

On August 16, 1961, using admittedly more costly apparatus, one of the big airlines sought a less drastic solution to the problem of long-distance boredom by showing the first in-flight movies. Apart from being almost the same thing as putting up a poster saying "Air Travel is Dull," the idea does remind you that human beings make a restless cargo.

Some, the moment they are confined to a moving vehicle, begin to eat, and this was the airlines' first answer. Get a plane-load of people chewing the cud somewhere above the Atlantic, and they'll believe that London and New York have somehow moved closer together. In time this encouraged a few minor eccentricities among regular air travellers.

A double bass player, for instance, seldom stows his huge

fragile instrument with the baggage; it usually travels with him, and has to have a seat bought for it. Naturally enough it wasn't long before "bassists" began cutting their losses by insisting that the thing had its full complement of food and drink served to it en route.

British Rail tried the food method recently. "Don't just sit there—eat something" was the exhortation, though at the same time they were making it harder to comply by appearing to cut down the restaurant and buffet services. In any case, even if you chew every mile 32 times before you swallow it, you cannot be continually eating your way from London to Exeter or wherever it is.

So out come the cards; you actually buy *Punch* instead of reading somebody else's; you envy the mathematically-minded who play chess, using those little gravity-proof plug-in boards; you make up limericks, until you get to unhygienic Princes Risborough. If you have one of those special brief-cases with a miniature desk in it you convert the compartment into a mobile office and work.

But the problem is much older

than trains and aircraft. Noah's family was presumably kept too busy just clearing up to find that the time dragged, but most old-fashioned sailors on wind-driven voyages lasting months, or even years, had neither a menagerie to cope with nor old Humphrey Bogart films to look at; and not even in those days were they hauling on ropes all the time. I called the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, and what I was told convinces me that today's travellers are a spoiled, uncreative, unimaginative crew.

In the old Navy there was an unofficial recreation period during slack times known as "Dance and Skylark," an interlude of self-made entertainment which was apparently as naïve and inoffensive as it sounds. Huge, tough whalers, who spent months voyaging to the whaling stations, indulged in scrimshaw work—the patient making of intricate carvings on whalebone. It makes a few rows of knitting between Dartford and Charing Cross sound like mass production.

There are cars with television sets in, I am told, and I once read that in the United States a man was caught watching one while he

was driving (the item was vaguely headed "Normal Swerve," I recall). And the idea of showing something on a screen to while away a journey is remarkably old. In the mid-20s an artist drew his suggestion for a "chara-graph"—an open motor-coach with a screen rigged up behind the driver and a projector on the back seat, showing films for the amusement of passengers returning from a day's outing after dark. Astonished villagers gaped in the twilight at this mobile Odeon trundles by.

The human mind and body being what they are, however, even the vintage charabanc seems not to have been as innocent a vehicle as it appeared, and—in story at least—suffered in just the same way as the airliner I began with. There's a very old joke about a visitor to an ante-natal clinic. Hard up for conversation, she asks each of the women present when her baby is due, and each one gives her the same date. "And that lady in the corner? The one who's asleep?" asks the visitor.

"Oh, we don't know about her," says one of the women, "she wasn't on the charmer with us."

CLOSE-UP

The profits of pornography

TIME OUT, the guide to London attractions, had pages of the current week for fear of prosecution under the Obscene Publications Act. It was a paradoxical situation, for the mere reproduction of pictures and text from magazines freely available on the shelves.

The censorship decision is, in fact, an indication of how the wind is blowing. Publishers are sitting in the effort to cash in on the exploitation industry which is flourishing as never before.

Fortunes, small and large, being made not only by publishers but by impresarios in the theatre and cinema trade in the controversial lucrative commodity of pornography.

Five years ago many of the pornographic magazines could have been published for a profit. But the standards of what is or is not rated have changed so much that, as one publisher says, "What has happened is the stuff in the back room now on sale in the shop."

Who makes the money out of porn? The magazine world, the style pin-up publications are facing competition from the so-called "sex instruction" magazines. These magazines fall into two categories: the small, cheaply produced digests, which rely on a mixture of semi-medical articles, spiced with uninhibited readers' letters, and the glossy, expensive, much more colourful photographs.

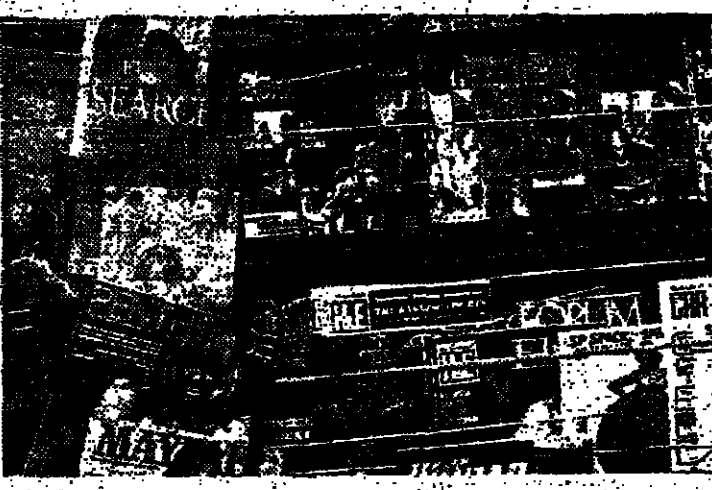
or what they offer, the magazines (40p and 50p) are expensive. At bookstalls handling popular fiction, the sex magazines are on an ordinary monthly basis; about 25 p.c. against 2 p.c. As one station book-keeper told us: "The distributor keeps pushing these on to me. But as they are on sale or return I can't be bothered."

he distributor and wholesaler each take a 15 p.c. cut, leaving the publisher with 45 p.c. to cover his production costs. The publishers' profits vary enormously. For example, a sex digest type of magazine, launched in March 1968, publisher now claims a weekly circulation of 150,000, though competitors say it is half this figure.

NOT IN DIRECT COMPETITION
The assistant editor of a magazine feels that her magazine is not in direct competition with the sex magazines. "We don't do photographs of naked people in suspender-belts and our work is restricted to the realm of the literary. She does stories of a £250,000 profit and says it is £20,000."

typical of the low budget sex magazines is *Intro* (40p), a "sex communication" magazine which lists a "lesbian consultant" in its credits and *Open* (50p), which has a circulation of *Intro* is 100 and *Open* sells 30,000. The budget of each publication is £1,700 and Mr. Fuchs sells to a distributor who guarantees circulation.

These figures suggest that the 5th p.c. per issue of *Intro* is 100, and of *Open* it will be 100. Although "glossies" like *Intro* and *Open* are in the same price range, their production costs are three times as much as the digests. *Scorpio* (circulation: 30,000) claims to be doing a modest profit of £10,000, selling three



FREELY available on bookstands: some of the sex exploitation books which skate within the law, mixed up with pin-up and other magazines.

times as many copies, is more buoyant. One veteran in the sex publication field is Mr. Ralph Gold, 35, a director of Gold Star Publications at Whyteleafe, Surrey. In 1964 when he was running a book-selling business in South-west London he was involved in the now famous Bow Street prosecution over the 18th-century novel *Fanny Hill*. It was ruled obscene and 171 copies were forfeited.

Later the same year Mr. Gold and his company were fined a total of £2,000 at the Old Bailey for publishing 11 obscene paperbacks. Two years later Mr. Gold changed the name of the company to Gold Star Publications and by 1968 it had a turnover of £400,000 and dealt in all kinds of books and magazines. The profit after taxation was £24,888.

Mr. Gold and his brother David, 35, feel there is no boom in sex education books "only a boom in publicity over them." They brought out *Sex Depth* in the autumn of last year, and followed it with *New Directions*. "We make a small profit from each of our productions but we are ploughing back all the time."

By GERARD KEMP and EVELYN COX

in both magazines. We're trying to increase the size." The circulation of *New Directions*, the brothers claim, is 60,000, 30,000 behind that of *Curious*. Both magazines sell at 40p. The Golds are reluctant to discuss budgets and profit margins, understandably cautious after a court case at Bow Street in 1968. The magistrates decided that their magazine *Brutus* which told the "lustful and violent" story of the ancient Roman games, was not obscene. Mr. Ralph Gold said after the case: "We try to keep as far as possible from pornography as reasonably possible."

Magazines are not the only field to be influenced by the new trends. In the cinema, there has been a significant shift from the traditional sex and crime to the so-called "sex instruction" pictures. A glance at the box office receipts of London's West End cinemas shows that the real money-spinners are the "educational" films. The exhibitors at least are not the epic *Exodus* (which has 1,400 seats) or the sex picture *Return to the Valley of the Dolls* (which has 1,200 seats) and netting several thousand pounds in runs of over six months.

In its 28th week at the 250-seater Cameo-Moulin, the Swedish sex film *Anatomy of Love* took £2,455. A foreign film which costs the distributor around £5,000 may reap £60,000 at the box office. British "Key Sexies", as the film trade calls them, get a wider showing in most of the small, one-city centres and usually make around £130,000 at the box office. Of that the distributor receives about £60,000 and passes on between £20,000 and £25,000 to the producer. In

WE STOOD in the pouring rain under overlapping umbrellas. He introduced himself as the Commander of the Provisional I.R.A. in Belfast's Ardoyne district and talked about his fellow guerrillas who early last week challenged the British Army to open street warfare and met their bloodiest defeat.

"They lost their heads," he said sadly. The week the I.R.A. lost its head has now been hailed at Westminster and Stormont as the decisive turning-point in the two-year fight against terrorism, and the complete justification of last Monday's internment raids which netted 300 suspects out of a "wanted list" of 430.

The violence which followed, causing 23 deaths, is seen as the price of an operation which has "flushed out" the gunmen, loosened the I.R.A.'s grip of intimidation and terror on the Roman Catholic ghettos and promised better community relations, which alone can restore peace.

But last night, after a week which marked Ulster's 50th anniversary, with its heaviest gun battles since the Twenties, every man of these assumptions is still in doubt. Despite its mauling, is the I.R.A. really finished as an effective force? Has it now lost or gained support among Catholics? Can a security force so intensify their efforts against it or was internment their last card?

After 8,000 people have fled their homes, often because of intimidation, is there a serious danger of increased antagonism between Protestants and Catholics? If I.R.A. terrorism continues on even a limited scale, is there a risk of a massive Protestant backlash? And how much longer can Ulster's alien economy survive any level of violence at all?

The peak of last week's fighting probably came when Thompson sub-machine-guns poured hundreds of 45 bullets into the paratroopers' headquarters, near Belfast's Ballymurphy housing estate. The bizarre, near-comical, was provided by the Provisionals' leader, Joe Cahill, making a television appearance to announce that his men were running short of ammunition.

These two events span a crucial five-day period in which the I.R.A. seemed at one point almost wilfully bent on self-destruction. Incredible troops on the Ballymurphy, used to being bombed and shot at by unseen hands out of the darkness, suddenly found themselves lined up in their sights only a hundred yards away, standing out in the open, Western style, on the balconies of a residential flat. "It was crazy," said an Army officer. "It came to a battle of fire-power we were bound to win."

WHERE BIG MONEY LIES

The big money is made when a film manages to get away from the town centres and into the main cinema circuits through the country. Mr. David Grant, for instance, currently one of Britain's most successful producers of sex pictures, denies that sex is dead in the cinema. He says: "I am not interested in the sort of films I make. I'm interested in arses on seats."

He produced two of the most popular British sex films. The first, *Love Variations*, had a list of two demonstrating 69 positions for sexual intercourse and a number of doctors talking about different aspects of sex. It cost £20,000 to make and has grossed over £60,000 at the box office. The second, *Sex, Love and Marriage* (originally entitled just *Love and Marriage*), collected £3,585 in its first week at the Windmill.

The moguls of the film industry, though, like the cinema, are realising that there is a huge potential audience who would never normally go to an "X" film but flock to the cinema when they get "culture" and sensation. After an impressive run of sex films like *Myra Breckinridge* and *Return to the Valley of the Dolls*, the epic sex film is making a comeback with *The Devils*, which has not only broken the box office record for the 886-seater *Rendezvous* cinema, but has also beaten the highest figure for the next category of West End cinema—the 890-seater.

On Page Four—New boom at London Docks Underground films can also be profitable if they obtain an "X" certificate. *"Flesh"* was made in a weekend for £8,000 and has already earned over £1 million in Germany. It has now been taken up by all the major circuits, having played for 22 weeks to crowded houses at the Chelsea Road.

Film clubs—"cinema voyeur" as it is called in the trade—exist to show uncensored films. Membership is £1 for six months and entrance about 80p. The clubs operate as a chain, buying one print of an American film for £1,000 and showing it in rotation. The Classics/Taber chain of 35 has 130,000 members and is still expanding.

In the theatre world, full frontal nudity and simulated sex acts are drawing large audiences. "Hair", now moved by today's standards, is going into its third year. Box office takings exceed £2 million though the cost of staging, about £50,000, was fairly steep. "Oh! Calcutta!" is taking money at about the same rate and entering its second year. Andy Warhol's "Pork" warns theatregoers: "This play has explicit sexual content and offensive language. Mature adults only."

It is playing to full houses and may move to the West End.

When the I.R.A. lost its head



BELFAST 1971—housewives and hostilities.

and other automatic weapons, but the emphasis is on ambush tactics, where the important requirement is to fire a large quantity of ammunition in the shortest possible time before making a quick getaway. They cannot compete with Army marksmen in a prolonged shooting match.

"We made a bad mistake this week," one I.R.A. leader said. "And it's a mistake we shall not repeat. We are going back to guerrilla tactics now. Killing soldiers. One by one."

His unit confined itself to these tactics over the height of last week's fighting. "So in this district we are not short of weapons and we are not short of ammunition."

Nor, some evidence suggests, is the I.R.A. so completely out of balance as some unionists and senior army officers profess to believe. The astonishing point of Friday's Press conference at which the Provisionals' chief appeared, together with at least one other

man on the security forces blacklist, together with Mr. Paddy Kennedy, the Republican Labour M.P. at Stormont, is that it could have been held. Fifty journalists and TV men were present, an army patrol was never further than 200 yards away from the school building where the conference was held. Two armoured cars were at the end of the road.

Mr. Cahill, who says he is 50, looks more like a lifetime's study of being inconspicuous than a man who has seen thousands of men like him, with heavy overcoats and cloth caps, trudging away from social security offices or queuing outside cinemas on wet afternoons. Still, said Mr. Cahill, he had armed scouts all around the building and if the army came busting in, there would certainly be a gun-fight.

If the Provisional leader could hold a Press conference under the army's nose and walk away, can the I.R.A.'s position really be as weak as the authorities claim? Cahill said only 30 Provisionals had been interned; many more Official I.R.A. men were arrested on Monday morning than Provisionals, although their leader escaped. Yet it is the Provisional wing which has accounted for most of the violence against the army in the past 18 months.

Again, Cahill's decision to appear on TV almost certainly suggests that he regards himself and other I.R.A. top leaders as "blown." If so, a new group of men, unknown to the security authorities, will now take over. There have always been "blow" men waiting to take over, one I.R.A. man told us.

This was undoubtedly why senior army officers had their doubts about the wisdom of internment. Collections for arms Last night, as the I.R.A. was "re-grouping" and making house-to-house collections for money with which to buy more arms, and ammunition, the security forces in the Ardoyne raised £118, about the price of a Tommy gun, the crucial question seemed to be not whether it could be reorganised successfully, but how much popular support its very life blood — it could hope for from the Catholic "nationalist" areas after the punishment they have taken in the past week.

Mr. Faulkner's view is that most Catholics want peace and only the fear of I.R.A. threats has prevented them from saying so. The prospects for peace may hinge on whether this is an accurate picture. The I.R.A. claims that the past week's activity has shaken recruiting. By the end of this week we shall have grown to between 2,000 and 3,000 strong.

There is no absolutely reliable way to test these conflicting views of where Catholic sympathies really lie. The nearest thing to a dispassionate witness is probably the local priest. Like Father Padraig Murphy, who has a parish of 20,000 on the Upper Falls.

Within the church hierarchy he is regarded as a conservative. He said: "If internment was meant to get the Roman Catholic population to lie low and sullen, the opposite has been achieved. It has persuaded them to do the wrong things. There is now great emotional support for the extremists, men of violence, men whom I have spoken against."

Catholics' resentment against the authorities is fuelled by what is seen as a one-sided policy of searching only Catholic homes for arms and arresting only Catholics suspected for possible internment. They claim that the army failed to fire on Protestant snipers in last week's fighting (the army itself seems undecided whether it did or not); rumours are rife of men rounded up last Monday being beaten up by troops afterwards, and made to get down on all fours, "bark like dogs" and sing Orange songs.

John Maguire, 57, living at 43 Theodore Street, Belfast, factory worker, was interned for nine hours last week on the grounds that he held rank in the I.R.A. Men of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Green Jackets, battered Mr. Maguire's door at between 4 and 5 in the morning.

"I'm acting under the Special Powers Act," said the soldier in charge. "The Special Branch want you and your son for questioning."

John Joseph Maguire went quietly. Mrs. Kerr's boy, then, Johnny, what rank have you got in the I.R.A.? I said I didn't have anything to do with the I.R.A. He said: "Come on, Johnny, if you tell us what you know about them, there will be a cheque in it for you every week. I said I didn't know anything about the I.R.A."

Mr. Maguire's Special Branch interrogators must have believed what he told them. As Maguire was being released hundreds of families, Protestant as well as Catholic, were evacuating their burning or threatened homes, quitting districts where one religion or the other was in a vulnerable minority. Does this mean that the mood in the Protestant working-class areas, too, is growing darker, despite the tougher army line against the I.R.A.?

John McKeague, hard-line loyalist leader, said: "When Ulster needs to be protected it will be protected. And the necessity for protecting ourselves may be imminent."

McKeague, like the Rev. Ian Paisley, believes that internment was both too late and ineffectively carried out. Mistakes were certainly made, for example, the troops sent to pick up the Commander of the 3rd I.R.A. Battalion arrested someone else with the same name. A study of a list of detainees issued by the Citizens Defence Committee suggests that most of them are simply Republican sympathisers rather than hardcore I.R.A. men.

The C.D.C.'s list of detainees gave no indication of whether they came from the North or South of Ireland but there was no evidence to suggest that many of them came from the Republic. For many Protestants the I.R.A. is this weekend as formidable a menace as ever and this intensifies ever-present sectarian hatred. Are the two communities drifting further apart? A social worker: "Over the last 12 months things have polarised consistently and steadily. Events over the past few days have exacerbated the situation."

He added: "There is nothing that will take off the head of steam in this place like 30,000 new jobs. The spiral is simple — trouble in the streets means less investment; less investment means fewer jobs; fewer jobs means more trouble."

means more people in the streets; and more people in the streets means further trouble." Last year, despite the troubles, 6,000 new jobs were created. This year interest in development grants and investment in Northern Ireland have nearly come to a halt.

To cure Ulster's economy, Mr. Faulkner first has to cure the violence. Can he do it without offering new political initiatives? Mr. Faulkner was in a confident mood when he met journalists at the end of Ulster's most desperate week; he reiterated that there was an "open door" to discussing such possibilities as proportional representation to improve the balance between parties at Stormont but he offered no new initiative.

Neither has the Provisional I.R.A., although some of its leaders share the civil rights plea for interim rule by a commission of Whitehall civil servants until a new form of Government could be set up at Stormont. Stormont therefore stands or falls purely on whether the I.R.A. can be beaten.

Next step: a curfew

The next step planned, if violence continues, is a curfew in selected areas when the longer nights come in; this would give the Army a much freer hand, but it would need, say Army officers, a great many men to enforce.

As the week neared its end, the Ballymurphy, Leeson Street, the Ardoyne, were quiet by recent standards. There has been heavy rain. There are nearly 12,500 troops here, which enables the Army to police the trouble areas in overwhelming strength.

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Yet each year university and higher education places go begging for want of suitably qualified applicants in most fields of engineering. Similarly, lower down the scale there is a shortage of technicians—those highly qualified people on whom the work of the professional engineer depends. Why, then, is engineering seemingly held in such low regard?

In part, the answer was first given by the 1968 Dainton inquiry into scientific education. Worried by the drift away from science and technology at British universities, the Dainton Committee recommended that the secondary schools should give greater attention to maths teaching and to relating science education to the outside world—working-world. Children specialise too early. "Decisions for or against science, engineering and technology should be postponed as late as possible," they said.

Unfortunately, it is only part. The major problem is ignorance, both in the schools, and among the general public, of what engineers do, how they become one, even what engineering is. Like most fears, the fear of the unknown leads to other misconceptions. Engineering is dirty work, engineers are thick and boorish, their opportunities for advancement are nil. None of these is true.

First, engineering is not a polite word for labouring. Be he an electrical, mechanical, or chemical engineer, the qualified man in Britain today is certainly a white-collar worker. Second, a great part of engineering, particularly civil or electronics engineering, is largely creative. Finally, there are very many British companies with engineers on their boards, some as their chairmen. Think of Lord Stokes, or Sir Miles Thomas.

What is engineering? The broadest definition covers both those industries that turn raw materials into machines, and those that use those machines to manufacture the goods on which the prosperity of the country depends. The engineer may work in a variety of specialisms, in any one of a number of industries. As a mechanical engineer, there are nearly 25,000 of them—he may be concerned with the design, use, or manufacture of machinery. The electrical engineer will work on the generation of power supply and its use.

Chemical, electrical, mechanical, civil, production, or marine, the 140,000 engineers in British industry have this in common. They will have been educated to apply a common core of scientific knowledge to practical problems. They will have spent at least two years in industry as part of their education. They will probably have been good at maths and science at secondary school. Very few will be women.

To become a professional

Engineers with clean hands

By Roger Beard

engineer—to reach the top of the tree—there are two routes. The one will produce qualified engineers, and the other provides stop-gap points for lower qualifications and equally satisfying but financially less rewarding jobs.

The first route is through the universities and the high-level polytechnic colleges to an engineering degree. Over 7,000 students qualify by this route yearly. With the universities, the course is either a straight three years, or, in the case of the technological universities, a four-year sandwich, with the equivalent of one year being spent in industry. The two years' industrial experience that is necessary for institutional membership—and full professional qualification—may follow graduation, though in some cases the student may have spent one of these years in industry before going up to university.

The polytechnic alternative provides for degrees of the Council for National Academic Awards, where the student's studies, often as a student apprentice, usually alternate with periods of work experience on a sandwich basis. This has the advantage that the student is paid by his employer to study, and that his studies can be more easily linked to his industrial work.

For both university and C.N.A.A. degrees, the student will need the relevant O- and A-level qualifications, including maths and usually physics at A-level. In other words he will have had to decide early on in his school career whether or not he wishes to be an engineer.

Though a straightforward degree is becoming the standard route by which an engineer becomes qualified, there is a traditional alternative by which many highly qualified men were educated in the past. This forerunner we will call the technical college route. It allows over 40,000 students at any one time to be studying part-time towards a qualification, the Higher National Certificate, recognised by the engineering institutions as being sufficient for entry to the first part of their own qualifying exam.

The importance of the technical college route is that it enables students who have not had the necessary schooling to become proficient, if not as fully-fledged engineers, certainly as technicians. If you remember that the Government's manpower planning forecast for this year sees a need for close to 800,000 technicians—all qualified to a certain level—you will appreciate how vital it is.

Briefly, the pupil leaving school at 15 without any particular qualifications, can pass through a two-year general course and on to the Ordinary National Certificate at his local technical college. If he has four suitable O-levels, he can go



straight on to the O.N.C. If he does sufficiently well in this, it will qualify him for a C.N.A.A. degree work—and in any case for Higher Certificate work.

For the parent of a child who is not likely to achieve A-level standard at school, the technical college option in engineering is very important. It means that, given maths and physics at O-level, he can, at age 16 or 17, embark on an O.N.C. course that could lead him to a degree as a student apprentice.

What advantages will he get as a qualified engineer or, perhaps, a higher technician? Apart from good pay, engineers have considerable mobility. Two years ago, it was estimated by the Jones Committee on the "brain drain" that over 40 per cent of the 1968 crop of engineers had emigrated. What the Committee failed to point out was that their engineering education here had equipped them for work throughout the world. They were merely taking temporary advantage of it.

Indeed, modern engineering education places great store on this mobility. Engineering, particularly in a world-wide operation. Even students work on projects well away from their home base. At the Kingston Polytechnic, Surrey, for instance, degree students are at work on a variety of projects from Southampton to South Africa.

Besides industry and travel, there is always teaching—not only at university but at technical college level. Ten and a half thousand professional engineers will be teaching in some part of our educational system this year. If this and manage-

ment opportunities are added to the financial reward that engineers enjoy, it would be a rash parent that turned his child away from the engineering professions because of misguided snobbery.

It is true there are snags. From the outset, engineering courses at traditional universities are notoriously unsafe. More than a fifth of the qualified students who take up degree work fail totally to qualify. It may be because the acceptance standards are too low, it may be that the extra work-load, an engineering student carries makes him give up. For it is certainly true that they have to work harder than their arts counterparts.

In addition, leading academics are not too happy about the present structure of engineering education. While it is right, they feel, for the Council of Engineering Institutions to attempt to raise the sights and standards of the profession, there is an air of exclusiveness about the institutions that leads them to restrict professional entry.

What an engineering student learns in the university or polytechnic may well be limiting in a way that a humanities course is not. The after-dinner conversation of an engineering student may not be as stimulating, and although he is equipped to do a job in a way that the arts man seldom is, what he needs is both the skills, both working and talking.

Convincing parents that engineering is a lucrative and respectable profession for a bright child is one thing. Convincing the pupil himself is another. Attitudes revealed in a recent Government social survey show children to be as attracted to the arts as ever. Though engineers seemed likely to get on, with scientists they were regarded as dull—and these were the views of sixth-formers.

If the question is tackled at an earlier stage, and the pupil is persuaded to carry on with mathematics right through the sixth form, his chances of breaking into engineering will be that much better. Too many parents allow their children to specialise in arts subjects—which are less taxing, and may produce better results—while forgetting that it is in the arts where the greatest university competition lies.

Engineering has benefited from the development of the technological universities—with the larger part of the engineering faculty having considerable working experience before coming into university life. In turn, it has benefited other disciplines in arts subjects, which are less taxing, and may produce better results—while forgetting that it is in the arts where the greatest university competition lies.

In Victorian England, the engineer was a figure of respect—honoured, almost romanticised in society. Though they may now have been replaced by the merchant bankers, and men who use money instead of muscle, today's engineer and today's technician are more important than ever. The society could not function without them.

Roger Beard is editor of "Education and Training."

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Polytechnics: promise and reality

By Julian Ayer



Mr. Anthony Grosland: A statement on polytechnics

THE provisional assessment of the polytechnics needed. Twenty-eight out of 50 of those designated by Department of Education Science are now in existence. Also the season has been when potential students attempting to find out which college and course to follow. There is very little information around on how to identify the reality behind the ambitious statements and all print of the college churres.

At perhaps most important all, the time has come to attempt to re-define what the polytechnics are about. All evidence suggests that only a minority of them are guided by any consistent educational philosophy.

There seems little awareness of this failure in the educational system, which continues to extol the virtues of the Council for the Academic Awards (CAA) and to generalise about the polytechnics. The age brackets are no better. The Huddersfield Polytechnic begins with the following ambitious statement: "The new polytechnics offer a new higher education different from, but an exciting alternative to, that found in the universities." The heart of this statement is the words "alter education to that found in the universities." Once the meaning of this phrase has been clear, it should be possible to discover which polytechnics offer this statement.

Coherent educational philosophy for what can be called the polytechnic education. The of the polytechnics as institutions of higher education with distinct identity began with a statement made in 1964 by Anthony Grosland, then Secretary of State for Education.

They were seen as degree-giving institutions which would be more responsive to the needs of society than the universities. In practice, they would offer a comprehensive range of courses and would be based on the application of research to the needs of industry and commerce.

His original statement has been defined more specifically by a number of educationists like Mr. Eric Robinson, author of "The New Polytechnics". The starting point of polytechnic philosophy is the education of the subject-centred education of the universities.

Traditional university education is seen by this school of thought as a narrow, elitist, and ambitious of lecturers to become a professor who wishes to attain a high status by writing books and doing research. University is seen in the main as an institution for the ability to do research rather than their teachability.

These courses are offered in tend to correspond with the traditional university curriculum in the final analysis, judged as of secondary importance. The new polytechnic school of thought is more specific.

The New Polytechnics, Penguin.

higher education; those which intend to follow the university pattern; and, finally, the large majority which have not developed away from their origins as a local college of technology with its distinct academic ambitions.

Of the nine degrees of the C.N.A.A., four do not have a sandwich element: there is no degree course of any kind in the languages or social sciences field, and not even a business studies degree course. The impression here is a polytechnic which has not advanced much from its origins as a local college of technology.

It should not be difficult to see how the intending student can find the best buy in terms of a polytechnic and a degree course.

First, look in the polytechnic prospectus at the whole range of degree courses offered. If there is a wide spread of C.N.A.A. degree courses which are both interdisciplinary; have a wide range of options; and have a sandwich element, students will have found a polytechnic which will be sensitive to their needs.

Beware of polytechnics that still have university external degrees or have no courses in the social sciences. This will indicate a polytechnic which has not developed from a local technical college.

The choice of degree is more difficult as there is such a wide range to choose from. Avoid at all cost any university external degree courses. Not only is the treatment of the subject material archaic, but most are being phased out at the whole range of teaching on such a course will be low.

Choose one of the interdisciplinary sandwich degrees. Business studies degree courses, for example, will be the demands for an interdisciplinary degree in the social sciences.

Subjects such as social psychology, economics and sociology provide the academic core of these courses. Choose a business studies degree with a one-year "thin" sandwich, rather than the fragmented, six-month "thin" sandwich placement.

Many colleges with the "thin" sandwich degree course have had great difficulty finding placements this year. Companies are not interested in students for such a short period as six months. This problem could lower the quality of the student's placement.

In the engineering field students should choose sandwich degree courses which offer within one degree a variety of the main specialist branches of engineering and allow delayed specialisation. Separate degrees for electrical and mechanical engineering make very little educational sense.

It is impossible here to give all the angles on choosing the right degree course. But if the students measure the Polytechnic and the courses offered against the educational philosophy of the new polytechnics, they should not go far wrong.

Julian Ayer is principal lecturer at Enfield College of Technology.

The POLYTECHNIC of NORTH LONDON

The Polytechnic of North London has been formed by the amalgamation of the Northern Polytechnic and North-Western Polytechnic, resulting in the creation of one of the largest Polytechnics in the country. The new combined Polytechnic will run a wide range of courses in the Session 1971/72 and these are summarised below.

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Architecture and Interior Design
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Diploma in Interior Design, leading to AIBD

Arts
University of London External degrees:
BA Honours in English; French; Geography; German; History; Philosophy
BSc (Special) Geography
BA General in three subjects chosen from English; French; German; Greek; History; History of Philosophy; Latin; Spanish
BA General in Economics, History and Law
Business Studies
HND (Full-time or Sandwich) and HNC (Day Release or Evening) in Business Studies
Endorsement/Postgraduate courses: Economic Development; Business Computing; Industrial Relations; Marketing; Office Administration; Personnel Administration; Purchasing and Supply
Electronic and Communications Engineering
Degree level Diploma course leading to CEI examinations and IEE or IERE membership (Three-year Full-time)
HND in Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Full-time)
Technician Engineers course (Two-year Full-time)
Home Economics, Dietetics and Institutional Management
HND in Institutional Management (Sandwich)
IMA Certificate (One-year Abridged Course) in Institutional Management (Full-time)
Diploma in Dietetics recognised by the Council for Professions supplementary to Medicine for State Registration (Full-time)
NCHE Diploma in Home Economics (Full-time)
Nutrition, Kitchen Supervision and Organisation courses (Part-time)

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Diploma in Management Studies (General Evening course, and day-time courses for Recreation Management; Transport; Distributive Trades; Public Services)
Short Courses in Health Service Management; Research and Development Management; Computers; Transport Management; Applied Behaviour Science; Training Officers
Courses leading to the Women's Executive Diploma; examinations of the Chartered Institute of Transport; the National Computer Centre's Basic Certificate in Systems Analysis
Polymer (Rubbers and Plastics) Technology
MPhil and PhD by research in Polymers

BSc Honours Polymer Science and Technology (C.N.A.A.)
Associateship of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (AIRI)
Associateship of the Plastics Institute (API)
Licentiate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (LRIC) in Polymer Chemistry or Chemical Technology of Adhesives

Licentiate of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (LIRI)
Diploma of the Plastics Institute
Professional Studies
Institute of Chartered Accountants (One-year course for Articled Clerks)
Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
Institute of Cost and Works Accountants (Full-time or Sandwich)
Chartered Institute of Secretaries
Institute of Statisticians (Day Release and Evening)

The following departments all offer, appropriate to their discipline:

(i) Full-time, Sandwich and Part-time courses leading to C.N.A.A. and University of London Internal Degrees
(ii) Postgraduate Research leading to MPhil and PhD
(iii) Refresher courses for Teachers
Biology and Geology
BSc Honours
MSc (Inorganic and Macromolecules)
Geography
BSc Geography with Anthropology, Economics or Geology as ancillary subjects (University of London External degree)
Mathematics
BSc Honours
BSc Honours Statistics and Computing
BSc Honours Mathematics and Computing
HND in Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
Graduate of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications
Physics
BSc Honours
BSc Honours Physics and Technology of Electronics
HNC in Applied Physics and Endorsements
Graduate of the Institute of Physics Part II
MSc (Physical Basis of Electronics; Physics of Electronics, Ions and Photons in Gases)
Sociology and Law
University of London External degrees:
BSc Honours Sociology Branch I and III
LLB Honours
BA General in Economics, History and Law
Diploma in Sociology (Evening)
Teaching Studies
BEd Honours (University of London)
Certificate in Education (University of London Institute of Education)
BEd Part I (Part-time evening course for qualified teachers)
Physiotherapy Teacher's Diploma
Town Planning, Surveying and Building
Postgraduate Diploma courses in Town Planning (Full-time, Part-time, Evening) and preparing for TPI final examinations
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Building courses (Evening) in preparation for IOB final examinations Parts I and II

To: The Registrar The Polytechnic of North London
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Teachers' Certificate (Mentally Handicapped)
Diploma in Social Work

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Articled Clerks
Law Part I & II
MSc Biol. Part I & II

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Building Studies
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Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Economics
Mechanical Engineering
Mining
Production Engineering
Quantity Surveying
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B.A. (Honours) in Law (full time)
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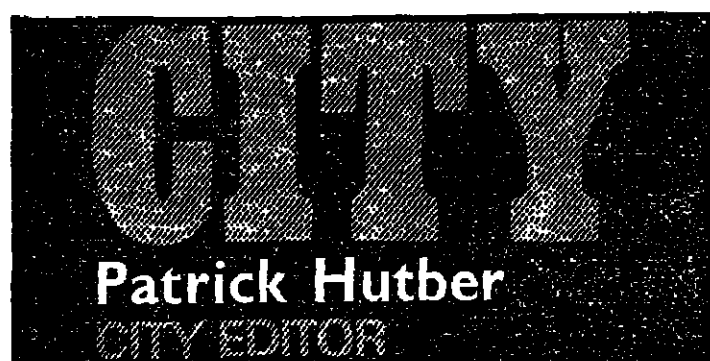
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Application forms, details and further information from the Academic Registrar, Ref. ST/8/15, Enfield College of Technology, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex. Telephone: 01-804 9151.

Enfield College of Technology

PART OF PROPOSED MIDDLESEX POLYTECHNIC



Patrick Hutber
CITY EDITOR

112, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. 01-236 6901.

Solving the Watney mystery

THE first and most important thing in the Watney situation is to discover who is buying Watney shares. A representative of Watney's merchant bankers Guinness Mahon went before the takeover panel on Friday, put his hand on his heart and swore he didn't know who the purchaser was.

This does not wholly exclude the possibility that a group of gentle (gentle?) brewers are, without consulting Watney, buying its shares as a form of help to a brother in distress. They could argue that they were not associates of Watneys since they would not derive financial or commercial benefit from the outcome of the bid. Even so, one would have expected a prudent broker to check with a patently worried panel whether they accepted this interpretation.

That leaves two apparent possibilities. One is the wholly enchanting thought that Mr. Maxwell Joseph might have decided to go for Watneys cum Truman rather than just Truman. The reasoning is as follows: cum Whitbread Grand Met. has 30 p.c. of Truman, if it accepts the Watney offer it finishes up with a sizeable chunk of Watney shares, which plus purchases in the market would put him in a magnificent position to bid for the lot.

There are only two flaws in this magnificent theory. The minor one is that it is difficult to see Mr. Joseph rigging the market against himself by supporting Watney shares in the middle of the struggle. The major one is that any such purchases would under the rules have to be announced, or there would be the row to end all rows.

That leaves my own favourite theory—that it is buying from America, with a large American brewery feeling that Watney is

over-extending itself and moving in for the kill. In support of this theory is the clumsy nature of the action—it is only the Americans who happily blunder into the market regardless of the effects. As my contribution to solving the mystery I give you the name Anheuser-Busch Inc. But what of the Truman board? At the outset they backed the Watney bid. Then the board split and they climbed back on the fence. Then they jumped off the other side and backed Grand Met. Now they have—oh so painfully—climbed back on the fence again, preparatory, I hear to backing Watney once again. Their bottoms must be sore. I have heard of sitting on the fence till the iron enters your soul, but this is ridiculous. The new "secret" Watneys bid is a package worth, as expected, just over 470p. But Grand Met. can still come back. Why not end the auction by asking each side for its final bid? Or would that be too simple?

NINE TO FIVE By Holland



"They're C.B.I. members who've just signed the pledge."

Will they upvalue the pound?

IS it possible that the pound could be upvalued in the course of the next year? Even though we are heading for a massive trade surplus this year the suggestion may seem extraordinary, so used are we to misery and warnings of devaluation dangers. But on the Continent—and in Germany in particular—the suggestion is being taken very seriously indeed.

The discussion starts—as does the present currency crisis—with the weakness of the dollar, and though the argument is long, it is worth following in full.

There is a widespread belief that the Swiss will be the next after the Germans and Dutch to float the Swiss franc or revalue a second time. They have to do something to stop the dollars pouring in, and they are much better placed than anybody else (no partners to consult, nor I.M.F. to consider) to act promptly and decisively. They may move this weekend.

This could be the prelude to a general re-alignment of the currencies of the major industrial countries against the dollar, either before (under the pressure of events) last week, I.M.F. meeting in late September.

An omnibus revaluation rather than a devaluation of the dollar seems the most likely outcome of the latest currency capers. It would be part of a shift towards greater exchange rate flexibility through wider margins. Wider margins alone would not be enough.

The American proposal for broadening the band in which currencies move against the dollar to 3 p.c. reported last week, is fine but it is not enough. The dollar is on the floor everywhere so 1 p.c. of the 3 p.c. has been used up already.

By common consent the dollar ought to be devalued by 10 p.c. to 15 p.c. Since Nixon won't act, or at least can't act for electoral reasons, then the other major trading nations, as an interim solution until the next Administration is elected, will have to move part of the way, though not all the way, and bear part of the adjustment process by revaluing in varying degrees against the dollar.

Other band-aids will doubtless be used to tide us over such as currency swaps and Wilbur Mills' import surcharge on U.S. imports and an export subsidy. Past experience shows that governments have to go through the rigmarole of devaluation sur-

rogates such as dollar premiums, interest equalisation tax, curbs on investment, exchange controls, export subsidies and import surcharges, exhortation and regulation, before they can bring themselves and their electorates to bear the "disgrace" of a currency change.

The currency re-alignments need not necessarily be uniform. The essential point is that the whole burden of adjustment must not be shifted on to the Germans, Dutch and Swiss. A dollar devaluation would leave everybody in the same competitive position vis-à-vis the U.S. and each other. Revaluations by the few would not.

The maverick French are being pressurised to join in by Germany and the Americans. Until now they have taken the view that the Americans must expiate their sins by devaluing the dollar, however galling that be. This view may resound in heaven but has precious use on earth.

The other recalcitrant nation is Japan. The oriental mind is hard to fathom but their standard plea that the yen must stay rigid is indefensible. Italy on the other hand will be forgiven if it leaves the Lira unchanged.

But what of the pound? This is the really fascinating question. In all the brouhaha the pound stands serene right up against its ceiling and longing to break through.

If it were not for the heavy unemployment and relative stagnation, Britain would be under strong pressure to join in a revaluation. But a revaluation is usually deflationary, just as devaluations are inflationary.

Thus the most we are likely to do in the immediate future is to exploit a wider band width as and when it suits us.

But consider the situation next year, with economic activity rising at a rate in excess of 4 p.c. and with a balance of payments surplus that, on all the evidence, will still be handsome.

What better tactic for Mr. Heath than a formal upvaluation of the pound, by say 4 or 5 p.c.? It would have the effect of cooling a boom and method for more pleasant than imposing restrictions or putting up taxes—and it would be a wonderful demonstration of confidence and strength on the eye of going into the Common Market.

Above all, what a political ace! And what a platform to win a snap election! Could any politician, should any politician, resist a chance like that?

Whither Bovril — cash or kind?

AS the lengthy battle for Bovril comes to a head shareholders this weekend are faced with four choices. They can accept either Cavenham's paper or semi-cash offer, take Rowntree's paper or sell in the market.

Cavenham is offering the highest price. Its paper bid is worth 485p against the present market price of 475p, its own cash underwritten offer of 460p and Rowntree's 446 which, of course, has the blessing of the Bovril board.

Cavenham's main drawback is its chequered record which has not been entirely wiped clean by its recent performance. Its prospects are potentially glittering but risky. I suspect that many of the remaining Bovril shareholders are small holders of long standing who would be unhappy in a company like Cavenham.

The latter's record is volatile and the shares now could show a sparkling rise—or, if things go wrong again, another plunge. It is a sector, but more professional, share.

This leaves Rowntree or the market. Rowntree's record is sound if dull. The market offers a higher price and the chance to reinvest elsewhere in the market but it involves an immediate capital gains tax liability.

The final decision must come down to the individual shareholder's own gains tax position and how flexible he can be in this respect. If his gain is small

or he has losses to set against his Bovril gain (and many people have from the heat market) the best course seems to be to sell in the market. Otherwise the lower offer but more appealing paper from Rowntree Mackintosh should be accepted.

The state of the Union

EXCELLENT figures from Commercial Union last week confirm my confidence in this admirable company and leave my Share of the Year, in spite of some profit-taking at 460p against the 320p at which I recommended them. (My 1970 Share of the Year, Royal Insurance, is also still doing splendidly and now stands at 392p against 205p in January 1970.)

But if anyone now doubts that this is a bull market they have only to look at two pieces of evidence. One is the behaviour of some of the shares given in our "fun" portfolio last week.

I was frankly appalled to see that the price of Amalgamated Stores went from 2-10p to 10p in the markings (it is now down to 5p-6p) which means that there must have been someone who paid the latter price. Please, these penny stocks are outrageous gambles. Don't chase them up on the day but have a little patience.

A more justified rise is that in Barclays Securities. On August 1st the share was at 108p, a fortnight later 156p having been 140p bid. That is bull market action with a vengeance.

Incidentally, we should have made clear that one of the fun shares, Tullis & Gwynne, has a receiver and manager in for part of the group. The speculation here is what will be left for shareholders when all the assets are sold plus, one supposes, the possibility of someone buying the group for its quite a little less than some of the others.

North Sea News

ONE rumour firmly believed in some relatively responsible quarters is that an announcement is coming shortly of a very encouraging North Sea strike on the Block 30-24. This is owned by a consortium; one member of this is Blackfriars Oil, which has a 12½ p.c. stake and which is owned by Associated Newspapers.

The point here is that on any calculation oil in commercial quantities would have a major

Don't accept the Nawab's invitation

IN recent weeks residents in Chelsea and other London areas have been receiving unsolicited letters through their letter boxes inviting them to buy land in the Bahamas. The letters are hand delivered, are not personally addressed and are certainly not a satisfactory way of approaching people with the aim of asking them to invest between £5,000 and £125,000.

Land prices quoted range from £8,300 for an 18,000 sq. ft. plot of land "adjacent to golf course" and £128,000 for a "premium multi-family lot with extensive water frontage of 1.85 acres".

More disturbing is that the sales literature is misleading in a number of important respects. An accompanying brochure called "Why the Bahamas?" says that land prices doubled between 1965 and 1966.

The directors of Economic Savings (Sales) Limited of 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, the company promoting these land sales, admits upon questioning that the payment is nothing of the kind. In reality the "deal" offered to investors is that if they agree to their land being leased for five years to organisations, who apparently put up prefabricated houses, and willing to insure, they will receive a rental equivalent to 45 p.c. of the purchase price of the land at the end of the five years.

The directors of Economic Savings (Sales) are Miss M. Peaty, a secretary in her 20s, a Miss Mrs. L. Green and the Nawab of Bhicknapahar.

The Nawab explains that the scheme is a sound one and that investors' money is safeguarded at every stage. No money, he claims, is paid by investors until the deeds to the land have been lodged with a bank and the "cash appreciation" is guaranteed by an established bank in the Bahamas.

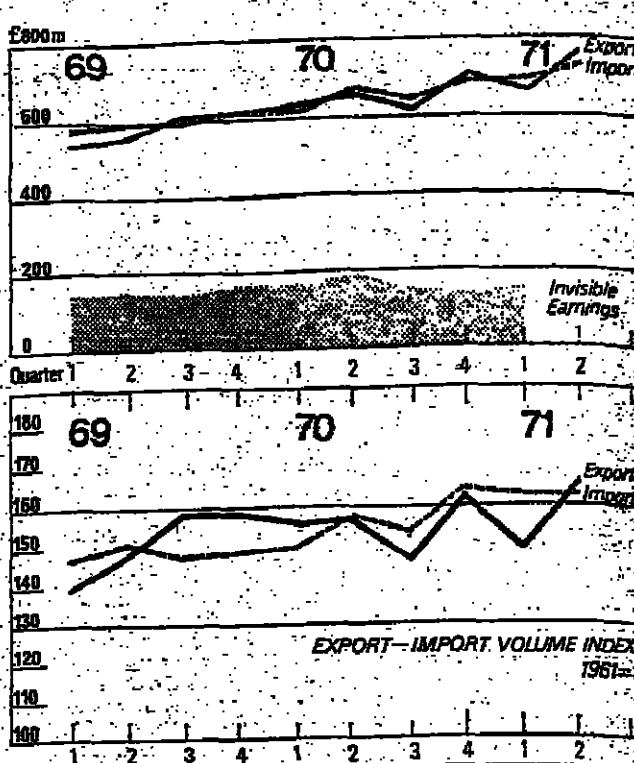
He says that the company would welcome a full investigation. But at the same time says that Economic Savings (Sales) is controlled by Economic Holdings Ltd., a Bahamas company, but refuses to disclose the names of that company's directors or of its shareholders.

The Nawab of Bhicknapahar, who claims to be a world traveller, and a director of the Bahamas and Bahamas companies, was in the news about a year ago when he was reported to be trying to sell land in the Bahamas island of North Andros to well-off Pakistanis while claiming to be studying immigrant problems in this country.

Economic Savings, he claims, now has five area managers and nearly 50 salesmen in this country. In addition, he says, some 25,000 or 30,000 direct mail letters have been delivered.

The solicitation of money in this way may be just legal — though if it is, the law should quickly be changed. But any Chelsea residents or other readers who happen to be in possession of a bareplot should be careful not to touch this circular with it.

Britain's trade picture



Britain's trade surplus increased to £43m. in June, thus continuing a healthy trend in this sector of the balance of payments. Earnings on the Invisible Account for the services export maintained their buoyant level so putting total balance of payments at an annual rate of £1 to £700m. An encouraging feature of this month's figures is the continuation of a strong upward trend in the volume of exports.

Impact on Associated Newspapers' earnings. Moreover, Associated is geared much more highly than any of its partners in Blackfriars to a discovery in the block so that the capital effect would be substantial. In the meantime, the old rumours about a Beaverbrook Associated Newspapers deal fly obstinately around, fanned by the fact that the new Daily Mail's circulation is apparently down to 1.9 million, little more than it was before the merger with the Daily Sketch. Certainly some oil would smooth the path for Associated.

Quickly following Joseph's bid for East & Dairy Farmers came battle between Mount & Co. and Clydesdale and Co. wealthy Gordon Gair Miller and Lang, a company publishers which most cognoscenti around Ba Street had forgotten existed.

The shares have risen above the latest 75p bid although 500 shares put auction at 100p found no takers.

What is interesting is that the bid for the Scottish Ice Cube in the Scottish Ice Cube is a number of companies quoted on the Stock Exchange originally for estate (or sons) which are begun attract the attention of operators south of the Tweed. A number of tentative bids have been made. The key is to get the 3 of the board who are strong shareholders. In few months could see small Scottish company Miller's position.

Bid action North of the Border

SUMMER bids have not been restricted to London. The Scots have seen some restrained excitement recently, although with them has been not so much bid fever, more a slight rise in temperature.

NORCROS LIMITED Interim Report

for the 26-weeks ended 30th May, 1971

On 12th August, 1971, the Directors declared an interim dividend of 8.0%, 2.2p per share (1970 8.33%; 2.08p per share less income tax payable on the 27th November, 1971 to holders of ordinary shares on the Register at the close of business on 23rd October, 1971. This dividend will absorb £345,206 of profit attributable to the Group.

Norcros Limited reports profits available for appropriation £806,000 for the half year compared with £847,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Earnings for Ordinary shareholders increased by 28% to £735,000 representing 4.79 pence per share, compared with £576,000 last year representing 3.1 pence per share. Corporation Tax has been provided at 40 (1970 45%) and all figures are subject to audit.

	Group Year ended 28th Nov. 1971		Group Year ended 29th Nov. 1970	
	1st half	Full year	1st half	Full year
	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
Group Sales				
United Kingdom	14,681	12,884	12,884	27,068
Exports from United Kingdom	1,083	1,142	1,142	2,718
Overseas	1,890	1,744	1,744	3,760
	<u>£17,654</u>	<u>£15,770</u>	<u>£15,770</u>	<u>£33,546</u>
Group Trading Profit	1,591	1,373	1,373	3,438
Share of profits of Associated Companies	35	28	28	48
Investment Income (Less receivable from Associated Company)	9	27	27	60
Interest Payable:				
On monies borrowed, repayable within 5 years	(116)	(116)	(116)	(277)
On other monies borrowed	(106)	(106)	(106)	(250)
Profit before taxation	1,413	1,208	1,208	3,020
Taxation	(578)	(557)	(557)	(1,280)
Profit after Taxation	835	651	651	1,740
Minority shareholders interest	(10)	(5)	(5)	(25)
Profit retained by Associated Companies	(18)	1	1	9
Profit available for Appropriation	806	647	647	1,724
Preference Dividend	(71)	(71)	(71)	(143)
Earnings for Ordinary Shareholders	<u>£735</u>	<u>£576</u>	<u>£576</u>	<u>£1,581</u>
Earnings per Ordinary share	4.79p	3.75p	3.75p	10.30p
Average number of Employees in Group	6,325	6,311	6,311	6,383
External Sales per Group Employee (Annual Rate)	<u>£5,579</u>	<u>£4,994</u>	<u>£4,994</u>	<u>£5,272</u>

Group Profits before taxation for the half year were £1,413,000 showing an increase of 16.9% over last year. This increase was achieved as a result of continued progress by divisions, in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

Group sales have continued to grow amounting to £17,654,000 for the first half of the current year compared with £15,770,000 the corresponding figure last year.

Notes: The comparative figures for the first half of last year have been redisplayed to include the results of Associated Companies. In accordance with the special resolution approved on 22nd January, 1971 establishing the "Norcross Incentive Scheme" 652,070 Special Ordinary Shares were issued on 22nd February 1971. The earnings per ordinary share of fully diluted share capital would be 4.60p for the half year ended 30th May, 1971.



Current estimated annual gross yield

20% up since 1st January, 1971.
41% up since units were first offered in March, 1965.

In seeking high income from your investments, you should not ignore the opportunities for capital growth.

Most fixed interest investments such as bank deposits, building societies and national savings provide no growth prospects and often offer lower rates of interest.

By investing in Vavasasseur High Income Trust you can obtain not only the high income you are seeking but prospects of capital growth also.

With improving profits likely to come from the measures introduced in the October, March and July budgets, together with the benefits which may accrue from our probable entry into the Common Market, we

believe that, share prices are likely to continue rising. The portfolio is concentrated in:

U.K. Industrial Shares 51%
U.K. Ordinary Shares 13%
Commodity and Plantation Shares 30%
Miscellaneous 6%

Preference shares have been avoided because they seldom offer growth prospects.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

The Managers urge you to invest now whilst many shares still offer a combination of high yield and good recovery prospects.

Vavasasseur High Income Units

are now on offer at 35-3p each until 21st August 1971.

To take advantage of this offer, simply complete and post the application form below, enclosing the remittance.

The minimum investment is 200 units and thereafter in multiples of 20. The table of unit costs is set out below.

Shares and Gilts Exchange scheme—a means to obtain a spread of investment in shares without the risk of investing in individual shares.

Under this scheme you can exchange for units, quoted securities and Government Securities. You may receive a favourable price, and the sale of the securities would be free of commission and stamp duty. For details, tick box in application form.

Payment of income: if you take advantage of this offer of units you will receive your first distribution of income on 22nd June 1972, and thereafter twice yearly on those dates.

The figures which accompany the distributions will be accompanied by the Income Tax in support of a claim for relief at 10%.

Applicants will not be acknowledged but certificates will be sent out on or before 20th October.

The offer may be closed earlier should the price vary by 2½% or more. After the close of this offer units will be available at the daily quoted offer price. Current offer and bid prices are quoted daily in most national newspapers, and are calculated in accordance with the Department of Trade and Industry Regulations.

An initial service charge of 5% is included in the offer price of the units. Out of this the Managers pay all costs in connection with the sale of units, including 1½% commission paid on orders received through recognised agents. To meet administration costs of the Managers and the Trust, a half-yearly service charge of 1% of one per cent is deducted from the gross income of the Trust.

The Trust was constituted by a Trust Deed dated 8th September 1968 and authorized by the Department of Trade and Industry. Amending Supplemental Deeds are dated 22nd June, 1970, 25th September, 1970, and 10th May, 1971. Copies of the Deeds may be obtained from the Managers.

The Trustee: Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

To Vavasasseur Unit Management Ltd, Dept. C, Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley St, London SE1

Sales Office: telephone 01-407 3751 (24 hour answering service).

I/We wish to buy _____ units in VAVASSEUR HIGH INCOME TRUST

at 35-3p per unit (minimum holding 200 units).

I/We enclose a remittance of £_____ payable to Midland Bank Limited.

(Block Capitals Please)

Signature: _____

Mr. Mrs. Miss _____

Christian or First Name(s): _____

Address: _____

☐ Tick this box for automatic re-investment of net income.

☐ Tick this box for details of monthly Savings Plan.

☐ Tick this box for details of Shares Exchange Scheme.

☐ Tick this box if you are an existing Vavasasseur unitholder.

Vavasasseur High Income Trust
GROUP OF UNIT TRUSTS

Economic Savings (sales) Limited

52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
Tel. 01-407 3751

So they did. What the brochure and other literature fail to point out is that land prices rose far more slowly between 1965 and 1970 and that in the last year, according to the Bahamas' Commissioner in London, land and property prices have been virtually static and it has been more difficult to find buyers.

These sober facts compare with the glowing second paragraph of the sales letter, which reads: "Land and property has proved, continues to prove, and will go on proving to be a highly profitable investment and more so in a country where... the country we are talking about is the Bahamas."

CITY OF CHESTER

TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS
BONDS 7½% 2-4 years
TEMPORARY LOANS 5½% 3-6 months
Apply City Trustee, 10, New Street, Chester, Tel. 0144-4-2222

ECONOMIC OPINION

Memo to Lord Hill...The kind of Government we have

there any single reason, I asked two s ago, why the con- s should be dragged metrication? I would inely like to know.

two most notable re- ceived come from different areas. The or of the Metrication Mr. Gordon Bowen, letter last week was about the benefits. "It he said, "he costly complicated to switch from metric to imperial retail stage. Besides sing the cost of goods shops, this would also consumers the benefit simpler system."

us look closely at the of this important man. that key phrase "switch Aren't you wonder- Who is talking about ing back from metric perial? We are talk- about leaving imperial it. And if it is switch- plicated to switch from metric to imper- urely it will be just as and complicated to ch forward" from im- to metric?

ase over the bit about e of the simpler i. But note: to switch (angle, to leave things y are) would "increase ot of goods in the e. Well, in my experi- everything increases the of goods in the shops, cutting S.E.T.), but if believe that leaving as they are would se prices faster than while a new i of measurements. then, you are well ed for membership of trication Board.

other letter comes a reader, Mr. R. G. of Hampshire. He "This is just another le of alleged progress leaves us all worse of- efore. We shall be con- fronted in every i life with weight, mea- res which are meanin- us just as we are ted with Centigrade s which tell us g without a conversion e sizes of everything so be changed and the i replacements of our al-sized world will no be available. The ng of a bathroom tile ve the retilling of whole bathroom. The ag of a lockspring will not 2p for a replace- but £20 for a car- to fit a new metric with re-positioning of handle and key holes, a set of matching door- ure, and the reprint- f the whole door. And he Metrication Board," cludes, "should be re- the Board of Public Be- ment and Exasperation- ust be made to put up t."

ing tried to get some 3" steel channeling (a ew being dropped) I exactly what he meant: e reference to cen- readers will doubt- ave noticed that the as dropped Fahrenheit- emperatures from its " forecast. Met. Office tells me very convenient for No doubt. But I am d to bet that not five s in a hundred have aintest idea of the g of centigrade aures. Is 10°C very Is 23°C very hot? sses or an umbrella? n't the faintest idea, eber have noticed that his means that a part weather forecast is gless to most li-

Lord Hill, that most of men, approve this

form. But wait and see whether it finances the new building, entirely due to emerge (I noticed the other week another £300 millions of state credit for people buying ships). And wait and see how much it is prepared to spend to provide alternative employment opportunities. Labour would certainly have closed John Brown's ancient yard. The main difference, apart from the publicity, is that the Tories have decided to close two.

My conclusion will bring me no gratitude either from Government or Opposition benches. There has been no change in the general direction of post-war British policy. After the war a socialist swing to bring in the Health Service and the Welfare State. In 1951 a Tory swing, of conversion, removing the Labour emphasis on controls, and producing faster growth. In 1964 a swing (for which many in the City voted) towards Labour again in the belief that it might bring technological innovations and that more state intervention was required. In 1970 a belief that there had been too much intervention, and that taxation was too high (besides a reaction against sheer incompetent Government). In each case a corrective movement on either side of a broad central line.

So it is proving this time. And so it must always be, because that is the only way you can rule in a mass democracy. As the economic theory of democracy points out, if the flavour of the product the parties offer is too distinctive, too much of the market they are competing for is lost. Of course, when a fresh Government comes, they apply the word NEW to their policies just as admen do to their soap powders. And like the better sort of admen, they really believe it is true. But you and I the public, being the people who actually buy the product know that new policies, like new miracle ingredients, are strictly relative. Which is to say that we don't prefer the new product.

By PATRICK HUTBER

administration marks a complete break with what has tended to happen since the war. The Labour Party calls its policy a "new deal", and the Conservatives are said to have come to an end. Even in the City, which said it wanted toughness and realism there have been fears that the cork has been taken out of the bottle and the genie released. Mr. Heath himself has talked of ending illusions and disengagement from industry. Measured on Professor Evershed's famous toughness-tolerance scale, that people would rate the Government tough.

Yet what is the record? You have a Government which economically refused to squeeze the money supply, and then, because of rising unemployment, reduced it, and gave consumer spending a hefty boost. Socially, it has increased pensions by an amount more than the then rise in the cost of living. It has provided £110 million more for the mentally handicapped, and it has introduced a Family Income Supplement which is designed to give direct financial help to the poorest sections of the community. This, many would say, may not be effective, but so anxious is the Government that people should draw it, that it is spending £150,000 in advertising, to tempt those qualified to take it up. God bless my soul, there was Marjorie Proops on telly last week, begging us to apply.

Well, there is the unemployment front. But here the big break with tradition was not the remorseless rise in unemployment from 300,000 to 500,000, but Mr. Wilson's decision to double it from 300,000 to 600,000. Appalled by the results of Mr. Wilson's policy, and Mr. Jenkins' last Budget, the Government have acted to reverse the trend. As for its brutal industrial policy, this amounts to providing 1120 millions to save the jobs of Rolls-Royce workers. The only people it has been brutal to are shareholders in Rolls-Royce and possibly some of its creditors.

Ah, but what about Upper Clyde? Let us wait and see just how tough this one tough action proves to be. The Government has refused to provide further funds for the firm in its present

Many of us suspect that our telephone bills are too heavy. Allan Wells and Stanley Solomons make an income proving that they are

Is the Post Office overcharging you?

THE bill for trunk calls to Tokyo, New York and Gothenburg came as a bit of a surprise to its recipient. Not only could he not recall such cosmopolitan communications, his telephone was disconnected at the time.

This is one of the case histories cited by the latest business thrown up by Mankin's Computer-Telephone Consultancy Services. Its mission is to help us check our telephone bills.

Its founders are two chartered accountants, Allan Wells and Stanley Solomons. It is not, they emphasise, that they think the Post Office means to make mistakes.

Simple things like misdirected trunk calls and arithmetical errors on the part of the computer are kid stuff to Messrs. Wells and Solomons. They were very well informed on such things as premature ring trips and under-recorded credits which might well be outside the scope of the average harassed bill payer.

Their files amassed over the past year show them pursuing such topics with all the glee of buntmen in full cry. There was the case that started them off in the first place. A client of their consultancy practice had two bills for trunk calls which showed a remarkable similarity.

This was not surprising since they turned out to have been for the same calls. The separate ticket detailing trunk calls had become detached from the main bill, which included them, and attached to the second one, where they were added in as well. This has apparently happened on four different occasions to this client's bills of the past few years, and £159 was

By EMMA EVANS

deducted from the client's next bill.

Thus inspired, the fledgling consultants turned their attention to credits. These come into the picture when, for example, you ring your aunt in Manchester and find yourself talking to the Battersea Dogs Home. Since this registers as a used unit on your meter even if only a few sharp words are exchanged, the procedure is to call the operator, if you have the time and energy, and ask for a credit to your account.

But suppose, worried Messrs. Wells and Solomons by the fall chance the credit is not properly recorded? How can it be checked on since credits are not shown separately in the bill?

The Post Office replied that "since credits represent such a small part of a bill, they would be misleading rather than helpful." But, countered the researchers, bills do detail local calls made through the operator. These, too, constitute a small item and surely are made only when a despairing caller has had one or more failed calls to start with. The Post Office replied that though such calls are only a small item, nevertheless it would be misleading to omit them.

It is, however, possible to maintain your own record of credits and thus Messrs. Wells and Solomons did. In one instance they found that while local calls through the operator accounted for 24 units the credits allowed numbered only three. In

JAMES SCOTT

(ELECTRICAL HOLDINGS) LTD.

One of Britain's largest organisations engaged in contracting in the United Kingdom and overseas for electrical installations, instrumentation, heating, air-conditioning and overhead line transmission and distribution.

Saillant points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. I. Sclar, C.Eng., F.I.E.E.

- Group profit for the year ended 31st January 1971 before tax is £389,509 compared with £326,877 in the previous year. Total dividend recommended is 10% compared with 16%.
- Owing to high incidence of inflation and accelerated wage settlements the Directors consider it prudent to conserve working capital by proposing a reduced dividend.
- The profits were in the main earned abroad as conditions in the construction industry in the United Kingdom have been difficult. Turnover for the year is £23,800,000 compared with £21,900,000 last year.
- Contracting activities continued at the same high level as last year, intake of orders for the Group up to middle of June is slightly higher than for the corresponding period last year. The orders for the subsidiaries abroad have increased materially.
- In the United Kingdom, though conditions are still difficult, we are maintaining our share of the market and are applying economies and tighter controls. With the discontinuance of certain unprofitable activities and with the economies effected we can look forward to reduced losses and increased profits in certain branches and subsidiaries resulting in overall increases in profitability in the future.

CROWN HOUSE

Glass Manufacturers
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

1. Record profit before tax of £1,633,416 represents an increase of 20% over previous year (8% excluding purchase of National Electrical Supplies) and is after charging S.E.T. £624,000, and bad debts provision £111,000.
2. Ordinary dividend increased from 19% to 20% dividend cover 1.9 (1.8).
3. Earnings per share up from 3.5p to 3.9p.
4. Return on capital employed up from 21.2% to 23.6%.

A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts including the full text of the Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the company's offices at 2 Lygon Place, London, SW1W 9JR (Telephone 01-730 9287).

No-partnership on the farm

I is a small of profit armland. Agricultural ces have been rising 10 p.c. a year for the ade. Farmland is a ation hedge and almost certainly even better if we go ope, for land in Brit- uch cheaper than on- inent.

ying farmland means arms, livestock, grain, s and natural hazards. arming may be fun but e pretend that it is . You don't have to the farmer's ritual plea y would be believe that a farming can be pretty- 2 per cent. on capital? I know about the fiasco runding. farming as an at has a poor image, and ust this that makes the g efforts of a young artnership, Velcourt, so y. Farmers in Partner- 7 sub-title the venture: quarters, a fine Eliza- farmhouse, Preston dbury in Hertfordshire. tartet consists of Mr. m. and I have played role in the National Union, Mr. S. D. Bond at the Cirencester al College and Mr. dim.

ey are doing basically rate the ownership of from farming. It is a deal. Velcourt, the company, enters into up with the investor s the land and the e can keep the farm, and other extras as he sell them off. Velcourt concerned with the cultivating it.

The company's entire effort is bent to securing economies of scale by spreading management abilities and fixed costs (principally equipment like combine harvesters) over big farming units. Against the average holding of say just under 100 acres, or a good-sized modern farm of 600 acres, the partnership blocks of farms of up to 1,500 acres. At present they run 7,500 acres and hope to expand by at least another 3,000 in the next twelve months.

The savings in costs, they claim, are quite remarkable. Tim King describes how by combining his own 800-acre farm with others into a 2,000-acre unit he slashed his fixed costs from £20 an acre to £10 an acre.

Velcourt farms, the owner sits back and takes the profit. Velcourt's trick is to split equally with the landowner. Unlike a tenancy, the owner retains complete control over his land with all the advantages of an owner-occupier and is free to terminate the partnership at any time. The terms are such that the landowner is guaranteed against any loss on operations.

Velcourt claim an average return of 8 to 8 p.c. on land costing £300 an acre which gives the investor 3 to 4 p.c. in the very nature of farming this is bound to be highly variable. But that still leaves the owner with a hedge investment in land and, of course, the estate duty bonus that applies to all farmland—there is a 45 p.c. estate duty on the value of agricultural property. Finally, as an active partner in a farming business, the investor can claim earned income relief on any profits.

Donald Last

Look at what the Save and Prosper Property Fund offers you.

1. A stake in property
2. Expert fund management
3. Up to 8% p.a. as income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
5. Life insurance
6. Tax advantages

1. A stake in property

Property is widely recognised today as one of the safest and most profitable of investments.

And we believe that every serious long-term investor should have a stake in it as part of his total investment "mix".

Consider:

- Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations.
- Under favourable conditions, property provides sound, reliable growth. Because property values generally reflect increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole.
- Under less favourable conditions, property provides an excellent hedge against inflation. For values are closely tied to rental income which (like other prices) tends to rise in inflationary times.
- Property rental income—particularly from commercial properties—adds extra protection. For rents are charged on company earnings, and so are not wholly dependent on company profitability.
- Property is always in demand. The supply of available land is rarely enough to meet the demands for quality property in key centres and areas.

Few private investors, however, have the time, the resources, or the expert knowledge needed to invest in property on their own account.

That is why the Save and Prosper Property Fund exists. To provide you with a way to obtain a stake in property through an insurance policy for £100 or more.

The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial and industrial property, development projects and other forms of property, overseas as well as in the U.K.

The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And capital can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all net income from them.

2. Expert Fund Management

The success of such an enterprise is dependent in no small measure upon the quality of its management.

Behind the Save and Prosper Property Fund lie all the resources, repute and expertise of the Save and Prosper Group.

The Save and Prosper Group is far and away the largest and best known group of its kind in Britain, and has been managing money for investors since 1954. The Group currently manages funds of £250 million for 700,000 people.

The Group has assembled a team of top property experts for the express purpose of managing the Fund. They are assisted by the advice of Healey & Baker, a long established firm of surveyors who are involved in property throughout the U.K. And the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers—Cluttons, Chartered Surveyors.

3. Up to 8% p.a. as income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is the special Income Facility.

● You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net.

● It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax Advantages").

Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May.

You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more in any one policy. This is how it works.

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically reinvested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realising the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7½%.

Payment Rate	0% Pay-Value	4% Pay-Value	6% Pay-Value	8% Pay-Value
At start—£1,000 outlay	£ 950	£ 950	£ 950	£ 950
End of year 1	1,021	980	1,041	1,061
2	1,097	1,011	1,117	1,137
3	1,180	1,044	1,199	1,219
4	1,268	1,077	1,286	1,252
5	1,363	1,112	1,378	1,288

At the end of year 5
Your policy is now worth £1,363
And you have received a total of: NIL £218 £313 £410

4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should grow considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7½%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7½% p.a.

Period	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000
OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD	1,770	2,270	2,770
OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD	2,940	3,940	4,940
OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD	4,800	6,400	8,000

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

5. Life insurance

Your Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200%; and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a %age of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	11	185	200
41-45	140	4	170	200
46-55	110	3	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

Special terms are available on request for those over 65.

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surplus. The surplus payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surplus on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surplus assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surplus liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surplus liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surplus rate. Surplus at that rate is then payable on your profit.

A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save-Insure-4-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

How to profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the larger Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

If you are interested in regular monthly saving through a Save-Insure-4-Prosper Plan, just complete and post the smaller coupon. We will send you all the information you need.

Further details

Unit Pricing. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are credited to your policy. All the Fund's net income is reinvested to increase the unit value. And the unit price—which is quoted daily in the Press—is already adjusted to allow for the Fund's liability to tax on capital gains. This means you always know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment. You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty, normally at any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. Save and Prosper Group has arranged for the Fund to borrow sufficient cash to meet any unexpected high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The cost of this facility is paid for out of the Fund. The Company overcharges, reserves the right in the interests of policyholders to postpone repayments to them for up to six months in the unlikely event that this should ever prove necessary.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units. There is also an annual charge of 3% of the value of your holding. The cost of postage, valuation and other expenses of the Fund (including those of buying and selling properties) are borne by the Fund.

Detailed Information. An annual report on the Fund and its property holdings, will be sent out in July each year, beginning July 1972, to all policyholders.

Prices of Units. The price of units will be 101-30 each until 16th September, 1971. After that units will be credited at the prevailing offer price.

Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A
Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy.

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helena, London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8899 Telex: 21942

1. I wish to invest £_____ in a Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy and I enclose my cheque for this amount (or less than £100 and in multiples of £1), payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.
2. Name of Proposer (in full)
First Name(s) _____
Surname _____
3. Address
Town _____
County _____
Postal Code _____
4. Date of Birth _____
5. Name and Address of your usual doctor _____
6. During the last five years have you received any attention or advice from any Doctor? YES/NO. If YES, please give details and dates.
7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for life insurance? STATE YES OR NO. If Yes, please give details below.
8. Do you want the Income Facility? YES OR NO. If Yes, please indicate the percentage annual net rate of payment:
4% ☐ 6% ☐ 8% ☐
(Tick as appropriate)

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER
I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that I am in good health and that the answers to the foregoing questions, whether in my own handwriting or not, are true and complete and I agree that this proposal shall be the basis of the contract between me and Save and Prosper Insurance Limited. I consent to the Company taking medical information from any doctor who at any time has attended me, or seeking information from any life assurance office to which I have at any time made a proposal for life insurance, and I authorise the giving of such information.

158/160 Signature _____ Date _____

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save-Insure-4-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 158/16X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Sabah caution overdone

air fares could follow the failure of I.A.T.A. members to agree on a new fares package.

Carl Montagu

MARKET observers are predicting a good rise in the share price of hat makers J. Collett which have a rich property in the City. Lyon Group, a private property concern, has made a 61p a share bid for Collett and it

BUYERS are beginning to come forward for Dowgate and General Investments at 11½p. The argument for the shares is that the master company, Drakes, has been so active recently that Dowgate, a dealing situation in the Drakes stable, is getting a significant slice of the action. Certainly the net asset position ought to have improved considerably and probably now tops the Dowgate price substantially. With Christopher Selmes at the wheel Dowgate should offer an exciting ride.

A p/e of 7 seems much more reasonable. At this level the shares would be worth 75p against the current price of 53p.

Overseas agents Harrison's & Crossfield hold over 40 p.c. of the shares while Sabah Timber are also a popular share with the Jessel Securities stable.

Certainly North could do with a shake-up and no doubt a good deal of influence will come from Sassoon Banking which, it is claimed, represent some 22½ p.c. of the North equity.

A significant part of the portfolio is represented by Aussie mining stocks, which may be responsible for the big discount on the net worth. But the majority of funds are invested in sound securities and this seems to have been overlooked.

Jessel Securities
40 p.c. of the Leeds
is confident of
future prospects.
The shares at 11½
much higher rating.

MALCO

The investment expertise of the P.M. Trust Managers seems to have been proved by the general fund which has substantially outpaced the F. T. Actuar-
ies index since the launch in September 1969. The new funds with the advantage of fresh port-

Hambro Property Investment
bonds and Save and Prosper's
Property fund allow the investor
to withdraw part of the gains
in income—6 p.c. with Hambro
or up to 8 p.c. with S. & P. In
both cases life assurance cover
is automatically provided.

The average discount on underlying assets closed at 9.2 p.c., about average for this year. But

underperformed the F.T.A. index. Underlying assets have moved ahead but at the same time confidence in the future strength of the market has ebbed. So premiums have come tumbling down.

Pressure on the U.S. dollar, continuing inflation fears and concern of the high U.S. unemploy-

UNIT TRI

High Income ...	32.6	40.8	4.5
Metals ...	30.9	35.1	3.2
ANGRACHER UNIT MAN.			
N. American ...	40.8	43.8	1.7
ATLANTIC ASS'CE			
Inv. Fund Units	—	117.6	—
Res. ...	—	—	—

JESSEL BRILLIANTIA GROUP			
Cap. Growth	51.9	54.0	3.6
City London	51.4	54.7	2.3
Gold & General	53.1	55.5	2.3
Income	37.7	40.1	5.4
Invest. Trust	27.6	29.4	2.0

PROPERTY
AND LIFE
PROPERTY ONE
Ab. Nat F Grib 110
Fib. Growth Bed 120

This advertisement is addressed to the Ordinary shareholders of Bovril Limited and is issued by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Bovril Limited. The Board of Bovril Limited have considered all statements of fact and opinion contained herein and accept individually and collectively full responsibility therefor.

٥٩ من الاصل

British Match

Results

Group results were dominated by a swing of £957,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match of Canada, where Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices and Grant Industries had another disappointing year. Kootenay is expected to show a profit for the current year and Grant has now been closed down.

Match and chipboard profits were maintained and printing and packaging results improved by £450,000. A fall of £272,000 in the contribution from wood chipboard and fans arose from inventory problems in the fan division of Aircrow-Weyroc, which led to a heavy write-off at the year-end. The new wood chipboard plant in New Brunswick, Canada, was completed by the end of April and first shipments of board should commence in September.

Principal Activities

	1970	1971	1970	1971
Match industry	4,835	82.1	4,847	72.3
Wood chipboard & fans	671	11.4	843	14.1
Building products	-680	-11.2	297	4.4
Printing & packaging	625	10.6	175	2.8
Miscellaneous	421	7.1	444	6.8
	£5,892	100%	£5,708	100%

UNITED KINGDOM - AFRICA - AUSTRALIA - BRAZIL
CANADA - NEW ZEALAND

Report and Accounts may be obtained from
British Match Corporation Ltd., Fairfield Road, Bow, London E3 2QP

THORN

Sir Jules Thorn reports "A very satisfactory year"

Sir Jules Thorn, Chairman of Thorn Electrical Industries, in his Annual Statement to shareholders, reports "A very satisfactory year for the Company".

	1971	1970
Turnover	£342.6m.	£294.1m.
Trading Profit	£ 72.5m.	£ 59.0m.
Profit (before tax)	£ 37.2m.	£ 31.2m.
Earnings per share	17.1p	13.8p
Total Dividend	24%	21%
Times Covered	2.8	2.8

Depreciation accounted for £31.1 million, over £6.6 million higher than last year, and interest charges were £4.2 million. After tax and outside interests, attributable profits rose from £17.9 million to £22.2 million. The high level of output of monochrome and colour television receivers has of course, said Sir Jules, made a substantial contribution to the increase in profits during the year. However, the improvement was not confined to television as domestic appliances, audio products, and lighting products also produced satisfactory increases. Over the last ten years earnings per share have nearly trebled and pre-tax profits have increased 12.6 times while net assets have increased 7.4 times. Gross cash flow totalled £53.3 million in 1970/71.

Our cash requirements over the next two to three years will, of course, be affected by the abolition of the regulations requiring deposits on hire purchase and rental contracts. However, the Company still has a substantial unused cash facility and this, combined with the high level of cash flow plus some additional borrowings, should be sufficient to cover the Company's requirements.

High Level of Colour T.V. Sales

Total home and export sales of British Radio Corporation (Ferguson, H.M.V., Ultra, Marconiphone) products in 1970/71 rose by nearly 50%, compared with 1969/70 and profits also showed a substantial increase.

Record sales were achieved of both colour and monochrome television receivers. Sales of audio equipment also increased, mostly due to the growing popularity of stereo-phonics record playing equipment.

During the year we acquired an important distributor in Sweden as part of a policy to build-up Thorn owned companies in overseas markets to handle B.R.C. merchandise.

Expansion at Home & Overseas of Rental Companies

The colour television receiver is a product well suited to rental and Thorn Television Rentals with 1,000 shops is very well placed to take advantage of this demand. Our colour subscribers more than doubled in the year, very much in line with our expectations. Income of the U.K. rental companies increased substantially and profits were ahead of expectation and an improvement on last year.

Considerable expansion took place in our two rental companies in Australia, and last autumn we commenced television rental in Denmark and Sweden, where demand has been most encouraging. In April, 1971, we opened a rental operation in Germany.

We are very hopeful that expansion of our rental interests in Europe will provide a useful base for increasing exports of television sets from our U.K. factories.

Leadership in Lighting

Thorn Lighting (Atlas and Mazda) showed a satisfactory increase in turnover and profits. Its export performance was particularly creditable and the Company was granted the Queen's Award to Industry for the second time.

The New Atlantic range of fluorescent fittings was immediately acclaimed by architects and consultants. An example of the many successful projects undertaken by the Thorn-Benham Environmental Unit with its integrated approach to building design, is the new Avonbank District Headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board, opened this summer.

During the year we have added more high speed equipment of sophisticated design to many of our manufacturing plants thus ensuring that we maintain our leadership in these fields.

All previous results substantially exceeded in Domestic Appliances

Thorn Domestic Appliances (Tricity, Moffat, Kenwood, Main) continues to make good progress and has exceeded all previous results by a substantial margin both in terms of turnover and profit.

The electric cooker market has been buoyant and the Tricity Fanfare cooker with fan-assisted oven heating giving positive advantages both in terms of cooking and running costs is due to reach the market later this year. We now account for over one-quarter of the U.K. refrigerator production. Kenwood products both at home and in export markets world-wide have continued to make progress. Output of Main gas cookers exceeded both budget and the performance of previous years and our share of the market increased substantially.

The recent acquisition of Parkinson Cowan will consolidate our position in the gas cooker and gas fire markets.

The Common Market and a future of continued growth

Concluding his statement, the Chairman said: "We face entry into the Common Market with confidence. With one or two exceptions we are large enough in each of our main product fields to match our European competitors, and in terms of technology and manufacturing efficiency we should compare quite favourably. We expect that the benefits from wider markets will more than offset any erosion of our market in the U.K."

There is no room for complacency, but the Company has great underlying strength and its product range covers a number of exciting growth areas, of which colour television has exceptional potential... profits from colour rental will begin to show in 1971/72 and this, supported by the solid profit base of our wide range of consumer and capital goods, should provide continued growth."



THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2H 9ED

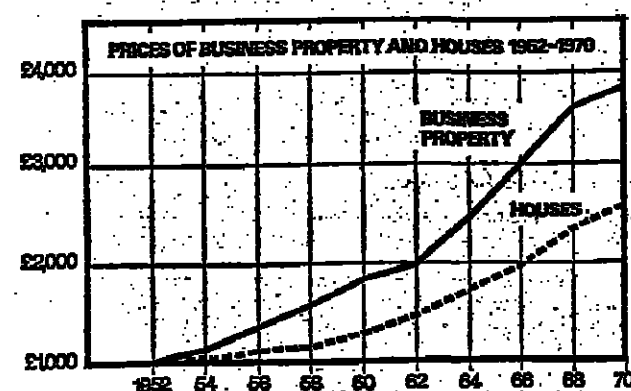
Draw 6% p.a. tax free

-with all the security and growth potential of Hambro Property Investment Bonds

Since the beginning of May over 3,500 people have invested nearly £5,000,000 to make the launch of Hambro Property Investment Bonds the most successful ever.

Why? Because of the following important advantages:

1. The security and growth potential of first-class business property.
2. Backing by Hambros, one of the most famous names in British banking.
3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.



1 First-class business property
Everyone knows from their own experience that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (especially commissioned by Hambro Life from the Economist Intelligence Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years. Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise in the future at the same rate as they have in the past.

Indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the historical trend has been strongly upwards, and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may, in proper circumstances, buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

2 The security of Hambros
Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group. This means that as well as enjoying the backing of one of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank - initially set at \$1 million - which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

3 Management expertise
Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their achievements include founding and building up one of the

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

Assuming the net rental income accumulated in the Fund is 34% per annum, the capital value of the investments in the Fund will have to grow by

21% p.a. (after allowing for capital gains tax) in order to maintain the original value of the Bonds calculated at the offered price. Of course, to the extent that the capital growth is greater, the value of your remaining Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% per annum in cash.

*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

largest and most successful life assurance companies in the country.

A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine policy and to supervise the investment of the Fund. The members of the panel are: J. E. Gullis, Chartered Surveyor; J. N. C. James of the

Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Char-

tered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have a built-in life assurance benefit which actually increases with the value of the Bonds themselves. This means that the amount payable either to your family or your estate on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability. In current circumstances it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

To ensure that Bondholders receive the maximum value when cashing-in their Bonds - even in the very unlikely circumstances when it may be necessary to sell properties to meet withdrawals - the Company considers it prudent to reserve the right to defer repayment in exceptional conditions for up to 6 months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

The cost of buying, selling and managing the properties, as well as the valuation fees, are paid out of the Fund, and will not exceed the charges laid down by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent the Annual Report of the Fund, giving a full description of all the properties, the names of the tenants and when the rents under the leases come up for review, together with the valuations of the property by the independent valuers.

How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within four weeks.

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited

6 Little Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss

Full First Name

Address

Occupation Date of Birth

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% 'Cash Withdrawal Plan' (minimum investment £1,000).

Signature

Date

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.017. Offer closes on Friday 27th August, 1971.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30 - 250%
Age 40 - 150%
Age 50 - 100%
Age 60 - 111%
Age 70 - 104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to refuse to issue a policy if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Commission of 12% will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on legal opinion regarding present law.

Important

To the Shareholders of

BOVRIL LIMITED

WHICH IS THE BETTER BID?

—Cavenham's or Rowntree's

Here are the facts:

1. Value of bid

Cavenham's offer is worth 483p per Bovril share.
Rowntree's offer is worth 446p per Bovril share. (See Note 1)

2. Security

Cavenham's share offer is underwritten for cash.
Rowntree's is not.

3. Profits Growth

Cavenham is forecasting earnings growth this year of 30-40%. (See Note 2)
Rowntree is forecasting 7½-12%.

4. Share Price Growth

£100 invested in Cavenham in 1965 would be worth £320 today.
£100 invested in Rowntree at the same time would be worth £150 today. (See Note 3)

**Cavenham's offer is by each of these tests a better
and a more valuable offer than that of Rowntree**

The Bovril Board are recommending the Rowntree offer, but indeed they also recommended the original Rowntree offer of 355p per share, which was worth £3,500,000 less than the present Stock Market value of your shares.

**Accept Cavenham's offer and participate in a
strong vital group comprising both Bovril
and Cavenham**

NOTES

1. In each case the value of the share element is based on latest middle market quotations. The unsecured loan stocks are valued at par and the convertible loan stocks at values as advised by brokers.
2. The profit forecast, which does not include any part of the profit on the sale to the Southlands Corporation of a 49.99% interest in the group's retailing activities, is prepared on the assumptions set out below:
 - (a) trading and economic conditions in which the companies carry on business will not change materially;
 - (b) interest rates and the bases and rates of taxation, both direct and indirect, will not change materially;
 - (c) trading results will not be affected by industrial disputes in the companies' factories or in those of its principal suppliers;
 - (d) there will be no material change in international exchange rates or import duties and import or export regulations;
 - (e) the agreement with the Southland Corporation mentioned above will be completed by 31st August 1971.
3. The share price growth is based on the highest price in 1965 for ordinary shares of Cavenham and Rowntree and on the latest middle market quotations.
4. The formal document containing details of the underwriting and reports by Keyser Ullmann Ltd. and Price Waterhouse & Co., on the revised profit forecast of Cavenham, will be posted to shareholders of Bovril early next week.

This advertisement is inserted by Cavenham Ltd., a duly authorised committee of the Board of which has carefully considered the statements of fact and information contained herein, and accept individually and collectively responsibility therefor.

14th August, 1971

ARRY-ON ARSENAL IND IT TOO EASY

SOCCER SUMMARY by TREVOR BOND

THE Champions and Cup-holders Arsenal carrying on where they left off over two months ago... Denis Law's name taken... four players booked... three at Highbury and one sent off at Rochdale... fighting on the... at Charlton... trouble on the tube at Highbury. So what's new about new season which opened yesterday.

alking point
managers
ed rate
or job

W people—including
notable football
in Gaunt didn't like
it. As for the
with West Bromwich
were all right in cup
be finals in four years
didn't let him
over... in case the
should misunderstand
not referring to the
the League.

helped decide
by out-
at Highbury. But
wasn't over com-
Mr. Gaunt, possibly
is chairmanship was
upcoming than Ark
amendment, role of
night and returned
it well, perhaps not
Mr. Deane, who
human, with dignity,
lympics of Athens
year contract for a
of £22,000, which
doubled by bonus.

Price
am not saying Den
is a better job
than... West
is unquestionable
isn't a better job
a accurate price on
ability than his pre-
players, a principle
represented by Liv-
holistic United and
the contracts they
in Messrs. Shankly,
and Waddell, who
not I would say,
igh for their respon-

League
ford start
idently

made a confident
Yeovil by holding
a lethal attack and
a goalless draw
rain on the famed,
pitch.
look like facing
battle at home to
against Chesham
per to the team's
or Hillingdon was
for six through
Coakley, Grant and
re fell behind, in-
through their own net
before they gained
the goal in five
on, after Cooke had
ahead at Highbury,
on and a McLaugh-
lert the Dogs to
point.
at home for Can-
who lost goalkeeper
when they were
against Dover, who
at them 5-1. Gifford
both went down
at Bath and Waver-

Arsenal wasted no time in wait-
ing any potential rivals that
they will not easily relinquish
their empire with a 5-0 whip-
ping of London rivals Chelsea
at Highbury. If pre-season
friendlies are any real pre-
paration for the long, hard
month ahead, then Arsenal's
games with Chelsea and
Feyenoord certainly seem
more justified, on this result,
than Chelsea's quiet ramble at
Bolton.

Highbury opened its Cup and
League games and turned out
the Dagenham Girl Pipes.
But it was Arsenal who called
the tune. Their captain, Alex
McLeish, headed the champions into
a 10th minute lead. Kennedy
and Radford added second half
goals and Arsenal were back in
business.

There was one disappointment—
a decision to make the match
all-ticketed. The crowd
was only 49,174. The correspond-
ing match last season attracted
62,000.

Arsenal secretary Bob Wall said
last night: "We accepted the
recommendation of the police
to make the match all-ticket.
Now we shall have to re-
consider the future position. We
sold 55,000 tickets, so it looks
as if the town are stuck with
6,000 of them."

One consolation
Mike Doyle and Francis Lee of
Manchester City and Norman
Hunter and Jackie Charlton of
Leeds were the four men in
trouble at Highbury. Doyle
scored in the 10th minute and
Leeds won 1-0. Their only con-
solation will be that at least
they should know why they were
sent off—because they were
in dressing rooms of all League
clubs drawing the attention of
players to bookable offences.

There is already due to appear be-
fore an FA disciplinary com-
mittee for three previous book-
ings.

The dubious honour of being the
only man sent off on the first

opening 50 minutes by Spurs
was shared by three players: Alex
McLeish, who headed the goal
in the 10th minute, and Doyle
and Lee, who were sent off in the
38th minute following an inexcusable
attack on goalkeeper Peter
Gardner. Doyle was sent off
for a foul on Gardner and Lee
for a foul on Doyle. The resolu-
tion of Wolves could give them
a good run in Europe, while Spurs
half and one can doubt their side
shines out impressively in any
company.

Against Spurs was the fact that
they were slow starters and very
easily beaten. Wolves paid the
penalty for relaxing their
defence.

Wolves, after being in such a
strong defensive position, let
goals in four minutes, but it was
obvious from this game that Spurs
and Wolves, third and fourth last
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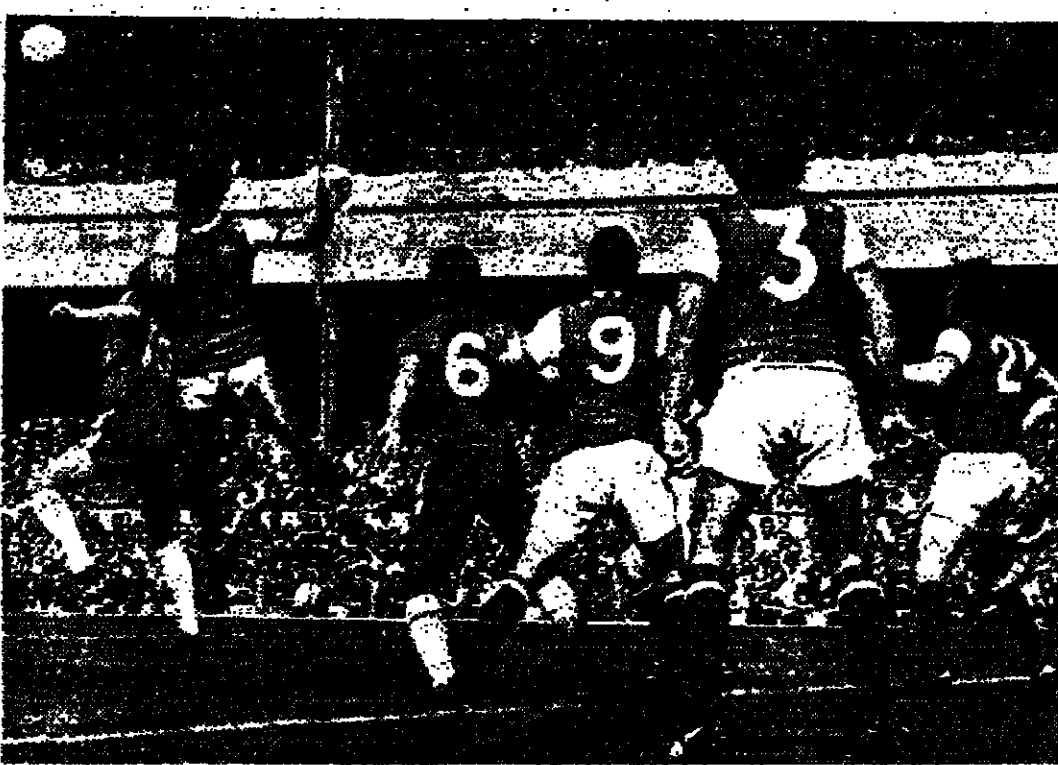
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A study of defence in depth by Arsenal as Rice (2), McNab (3), Radford (9) and another almost hidden, keep a close watch on Webb as Simpson clears from Chelsea's Baldwin.

Best and Ayriss sparkle in vain

W. Ham 0, W.B.A. 1
By JOHN MOYNIHAN

FROM West Ham's point of view, the opening of a new season at Upton Park was only a sad reminder of their recent past. Their old disorders too obviously remain in the heart, so that Graham, the indefatigable Kelly, and Storey were able to gobble up the middle of the field.

How Cooke, whose contribution in Athens was so emphatic, could be excluded from this team defied understanding. His absence accentuated by the flexibility which Graham's studied, graceful touches gave to Arsenal's attack. That Arsenal's attack was a shadow of the team which mastered Real Madrid in Athens in the Cup Winners' final.

Left groping
In every phase of the game, Chelsea were left groping. Choo-choo to play 4-2-4 with Gollas and Hudson in midfield, they had no hope of success, with Hudson a shambling spectator for much of the time. Holm eventually, least heart, so that Graham, the indefatigable Kelly, and Storey were able to gobble up the middle of the field.

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Kennedy is worth cap

By DAVID MILLER
Arsenal 3, Chelsea 0
SOMEbody, no doubt Dave Sexton, must quickly tell Chelsea that the season has begun. Clearly they were not aware of it at Highbury yesterday where their opening performance was as slipshod as Arsenal's was aggressively, cleanly positive. The margin was in no way a distortion of their relative merits.

So much for the departure of Don Howe, who, on this evidence, would seem to have taken nothing from the previous season's mission. So much, too, for the advocates of summer soccer, for the "double" holders could draw fewer than 50,000 spectators on a sunny day.

It was difficult to distinguish the one-sidedness of the Arsenal's one-sidedness was due to Arsenal's uninterrupted efficiency, how much to Chelsea's lethargic incompetence. While Arsenal gave a more fluent display than, perhaps, they did during the last season at Highbury, Chelsea were a shadow of the team which mastered Real Madrid in Athens in the Cup Winners' final.

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SOCCER RESULTS WITH SCORERS AND HALF-TIMES

LEAGUE—Div. I	FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. II	HOMES 35, AWAYS 6, DRAWS 22 (Goalless 4), GOALS TOTAL 192.	FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. IV	SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP
1 Chelsea 4-0 2 Stoke 1-0 3 Newcastle 2-1 4 Man. Utd 2-2 5 Luton 3-0 6 Everton 0-0 7 Nottm. 1-1 8 Leeds 0-0 9 Southampton 0-1 10 W. Brom. 1-1 11 Tottenham 0-2 12 Charlton 0-1	1 Blackpool 2-0 2 Gillingham 1-0 3 Gillingham 1-0 4 Gillingham 1-0 5 Gillingham 1-0 6 Gillingham 1-0 7 Gillingham 1-0 8 Gillingham 1-0 9 Gillingham 1-0 10 Gillingham 1-0 11 Gillingham 1-0 12 Gillingham 1-0		1 Aldershot 2-0 2 Wokingham 2-2 3 Wokingham 2-2 4 Wokingham 2-2 5 Wokingham 2-2 6 Wokingham 2-2 7 Wokingham 2-2 8 Wokingham 2-2 9 Wokingham 2-2 10 Wokingham 2-2 11 Wokingham 2-2 12 Wokingham 2-2	1 Dundee 1-1 2 Dundee 1-1 3 Dundee 1-1 4 Dundee 1-1 5 Dundee 1-1 6 Dundee 1-1 7 Dundee 1-1 8 Dundee 1-1 9 Dundee 1-1 10 Dundee 1-1 11 Dundee 1-1 12 Dundee 1-1

FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. III	FOOTBALL LEAGUE—Div. V	SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP	SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP
1 Walsley 2-0 2 Walsley 2-0 3 Walsley 2-0 4 Walsley 2-0 5 Walsley 2-0 6 Walsley 2-0 7 Walsley 2-0 8 Walsley 2-0 9 Walsley 2-0 10 Walsley 2-0 11 Walsley 2-0 12 Walsley 2-0	1 Walsley 2-0 2 Walsley 2-0 3 Walsley 2-0 4 Walsley 2-0 5 Walsley 2-0 6 Walsley 2-0 7 Walsley 2-0 8 Walsley 2-0 9 Walsley 2-0 10 Walsley 2-0 11 Walsley 2-0 12 Walsley 2-0	1 Dundee 1-1 2 Dundee 1-1 3 Dundee 1-1 4 Dundee 1-1 5 Dundee 1-1 6 Dundee 1-1 7 Dundee 1-1 8 Dundee 1-1 9 Dundee 1-1 10 Dundee 1-1 11 Dundee 1-1 12 Dundee 1-1	1 Dundee 1-1 2 Dundee 1-1 3 Dundee 1-1 4 Dundee 1-1 5 Dundee 1-1 6 Dundee 1-1 7 Dundee 1-1 8 Dundee 1-1 9 Dundee 1-1 10 Dundee 1-1 11 Dundee 1-1 12 Dundee 1-1

Next Saturday's Soccer fixtures and forecast, with the results of the home club's last four home matches, and away form for the visiting side. The letter D is for a goalless draw and D for a scoring draw. The last results in each column are on the right.

